

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 177

10 September 1980

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[Zaynutdinov in IZVESTIYA 27 Aug]

KORIONOV ARTICLE LAUDS PROPOSED WORLD SUMMIT

LD081503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 80 p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Commentator's Column": "Important Initiative"]

[Text] The states and peoples now have no task of greater importance than that of preserving and strengthening detente. We cannot allow the arms race flywheel to develop a new, still more dangerous speed and the international atmosphere to become once again saturated with the poisonous vapors of the cold war.

As is known, the USSR and the other socialist community countries are prepared to begin discussing problems relating to this. This is confirmed by the broad program advanced at the May conference of the Warsaw Pact countries' Political Consultative Committee and by the Soviet Union's recent new proposals on talks on questions relating to nuclear missile weapons in Europe, as well as on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

The participants in the Warsaw conference advanced an initiative of great international significance. They proposed holding a meeting of state leaders from all parts of the world at the highest level in the very near future.

The world's peoples live in the hope of a peaceful future, but this hope is menaced by a grave danger--the imperialist "from a position of strength" policy. Influential reactionary circles in the United States and certain other NATO countries do not wish to reconcile themselves to such a reality of our time as the equilibrium of forces which ensures equal security for all states. They would like to regain at any price the irretrievably lost U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union. Such attempts poison the international atmosphere and fuel tension.

The socialist community countries counter this fallacious policy with a consistent course of preserving and strengthening world peace. The practice of international relations in recent years has developed a number of methods making it possible, given good will, to resolve even the most complex issues. Among these methods meetings of state leaders at the highest level are particularly effective.

The socialist countries are in favor of a new step on this path. Their proposed meeting of state leaders from all parts of the world would help to resolve the task of removing hotbeds of international tension and preventing a new war. It is natural that special attention could be paid here to questions of preserving peace on the European Continent.

The socialist community countries' initiative accords with the vital interests of all the world's peoples. It must be implemented!

COMPARISON TO ITEM ON CARTER, SALT RATIFICATION

A comparison of the item "Carter Avoids Answering Question on SALT Ratification" published on page AA 1 of the 8 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 7 September page 3 reveals the following variation:

Line five, PRAVDA reads...to this question. On the one hand he says that his administration "still adheres" to the SALT II treaty. At the same time the President asserts that the "requisite conditions" for ratification of the treaty by the U.S. Senate are currently lacking. Moreover, the White House incumbent cites clearly far-fetched pretexts which have nothing at all to do with SALT II. Such a position...

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON START OF PACT MANEUVERS

LD091404 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 9 Sep 80

[TASS special correspondent Oleg Moskovskiy dispatch from "Area of the Exercise"]

[Text] [no dateline received]--The "Brotherhood-in-Arms-80" exercise began this morning, with the units and subunits of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Treaty member-states starting active combat operations. The "enemy" committed to action powerful tank and mechanized forces along a wide front in an attempt to break through the defences of the allied troops, but was stopped by stout defence.

On the eve of the exercise I visited many units and subunits. The servicemen are in an elated mood and have a great desire to display skill, ability and team work in the accomplishment of the tasks set to them. The participants in the exercise are well aware that in the present-day complex international situation each of them must persistently perfect their combat efficiency in order to discharge conscientiously their patriotic internationalist duty to safeguard the gains of the peoples of the socialist countries.

Hot air combats began each side seeks to gain an air supremacy [sentence as received]. The headquarters of the Romanian Armed Forces concertedly direct the combat operations. Gradually the defending troops are seizing the initiative, commit the reserves to action, and launch a counter-attack.

By stout defence the allied troops repulsed the "enemy" attack, inflicted a defeat on it, and thereby created conditions for a counter-attack.

The course of the exercise was watched by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the GDR's State Council, by other party and state leaders of the republic, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR, by General of the Army Heinz Hoffman, director of the exercise, minister of national defence of the GDR, by the defence ministers of the fraternal states, and Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

PRAVDA REVIEWS ALMA-ATA SPEECH, U.S. MILITARY PROVOCATION

LD081231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 80 p 4

[Boris Kotov, "International Review"]

[Excerpt] The panorama of contemporary international life is complex and contradictory. Thousands of events, great and small, take place on our planet every day and every hour. What seems important to some people sometimes goes unnoticed by others. And although in our space age geographical distances are no longer so significant, man's isolation in a particular corner of the earth and also differences in people's way of life and way of thinking and in their social affiliation and approach to events are frequently still great.

But there are events which are of interest to and meet with a profound response from every sensible person, wherever he may be, whatever social category he may belong to--events which cannot be lost in the endless flow of information, since on them depends the resolution of a problem which troubles mankind--the question of war and peace, of the destinies of modern civilization. One such central event this week was Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech in Alma-Ata, which is being intensively discussed and commented on among broad circles of the international public.

Appeal to Reason

The USSR's weight and influence in world affairs are indisputably great. Its growing might and unchanging, active love of peace have earned the land of the soviets high international prestige.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech occurred at a time when a very complex, disturbing situation has arisen in the world. A struggle is taking place in the international arena between forces advocating peace, respect for peoples' rights and relaxation of tension and the forces of oppression, militarism and aggression. Washington's "hawks," who are at the helm of state in the biggest country in the capitalist world, and the NATO bosses are trying to bury detente and its beneficial fruits and take the world back to cold war times and are whipping up militarist hysteria. Imperialist intrigues in the world's "hot spots," maniacal stubbornness in foisting new American nuclear missile weapons on Western Europe and President Carter's "new nuclear strategy" embody a serious threat to mankind.

In these conditions there is no more important task for states and peoples than to prevent the imperialist "position of strength" policy from ousting detente and to prevent the flywheel of the arms race from gaining new, very dangerous speed. In this light all the more significance is attached to the readiness of the USSR and the other socialist community countries to embark immediately on discussing the widest range of vital international problems, first and foremost questions concerning nuclear missile weapons in Europe, and also reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

"We are awaiting an answer to our proposals from the leaders of Western states," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said. "We are prepared for concrete deeds for the sake of strengthening peace and improving the international situation--and we expect the same from them!"

Responses to the Alma-Ata speech are still coming in from all over the world. It "again confirmed that in the present complex international situation, caused by the aggressive policy of NATO countries, above all the United States, peace is preserved in the world thanks to the tireless efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries"--that is our friends' opinion, voiced by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The press in socialist countries notes that the Soviet leader's speech gave a profound and accurate Marxist-Leninist analysis of the present international situation.

Reactions "from the other side" are typical. Bourgeois press organs, which for many months now have been zealously exaggerating the myth of the nonexistent "Soviet military threat," have been forced to change their tone to some extent. L.I. Brezhnev called on the United States to "renounce its extremely dangerous course and embark on talks with the Soviet Union with a view to normalizing the international situation," the New York TIMES told its readers.

The Canadian GAZETTE reports that "Western capitals attach great significance to the fact of L.I. Brezhnev's personal initiative, which indicates the USSR's firm intention to achieve a reduction in the buildup of deadly weapons on the European Continent." The Soviet leader's speech, the Japanese newspaper ASAHI notes, "makes clear the Soviet Union's desire to launch a peace offensive with a view to breaking the deadlock in East-West relations."

A clear example of the USSR's sincere desire for peace and good neighborliness in international relations, an example of the vitality of the principles elaborated by Lenin on peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, is provided by our country's all-round, close cooperation with Finland. This week, on 3 September, the Finnish public celebrated President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen's 80th birthday. A Soviet state delegation took part in the celebrations on this noteworthy occasion.

A message of greetings from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was read out in Helsinki and handed to the Jubilarian; it expresses the kind feelings and profound respect of all Soviet people for the friendly people of Finland and for the acknowledged outstanding leader of the Finnish people.

Clear evidence of the historical correctness and beneficial natures of the foreign policy course of the USSR and its allies and of the growing support for the peace initiatives among the broad people's masses of the world was provided by the traditional international day of peace, held in 1 September on the anniversary of the start of World War II. The antiwar demonstrations held on all continents on the WPC's initiative were a clear expression of the peoples' strengthening determination to thwart the dangerous plans of imperialist advocates of new military battles.

For the Benefit of the Moloch of War

U.S. ruling circles remain obstinate in their reluctance to reckon with the realities of the modern world and in implementing a course of destroying the established military-strategic equilibrium in their own favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries—to the detriment of international detente and the peoples' security. Hence the line of stepping up the arms race, unleashing provocations against socialist and other independent states, and NATO's militarist activeness.

How else but as a provocation against the cause of peace can one describe the largest-scale series of NATO maneuvers, lasting many weeks, which began last week on FRG territory in close proximity to the socialist countries borders? Several hundred thousand servicemen, thousands of tanks, planes, warships and other combat hardware are in action. The territory of West Germany, Greece, Turkey and a number of other NATO states is being turned into a military firing range. The MORNING STAR newspaper rightly christened these "exercises" gigantic exercises in cold war.

Reports are coming in to the effect that the Pentagon is continuing to step up its military potential in the Persian Gulf zone, whose oil wealth bosses of American business cannot leave in peace. Drawn up here are 36 warships of various classes, with 18,000 Marines and 300 aircraft on board. The U.S. Naval Base on Diego Garcia Island is being rapidly modernized and a large quantity of ammunition and military equipment has been delivered there. In the United States itself, in Idaho, which is reminiscent of Near East desert regions in its topography and climate, maneuvers by "quick reaction corps" subunits have just finished. Evidence of the preparation of armed U.S. intervention in the Persian Gulf region is also provided by the fact that according to the Lebanese weekly URUBA VALARAB, the Pentagon has produced thousands of highly detailed maps of that zone.

America's "rapid deployment forces" are now to have access to Somali territory as well as that of Egypt and Oman. According to a military agreement just concluded with Mogadishu, the United States is embarking on the creation of a naval base in the Somali port of Berbera in exchange for major deliveries of American weapons to Somalia and the granting of "military aid" to the tune of many millions.

The actions by Washington are fraught with serious consequences for the situation in the Horn of Africa, which is already tense. In essence this constitutes direct connivance with the expansionist policy of the present Somali regime, which is waging an undeclared war of aggression against neighboring democratic Ethiopia. The American-Somali military pace will create a real threat of American aggression proper from Somali territory against independent states and national liberation movements in Africa and the Near and Middle East.

Naturally, militarist ventures on such a scale require considerable resources. It is no accident that this year--as in previous years--the United States will account for one-third of world military expenditure--\$130.4 billion out of \$400 billion. With the adoption of the "new nuclear strategy" elaborated by the "Carter team" and the associated military programs, in the coming period at least another \$100 billion will be thrown to the Moloch of war, as the American press calculates.

CSCE PREPARATORY MEETING OPENS IN MADRID

Soviet Delegation Leader

LD091012 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Madrid, 9 Sep, TASS--A preparatory meeting opened today in the Palace of Congresses in the Spanish capital to organize a Madrid follow-up meeting of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation which is convened on the basis of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

Taking part in its work are representatives of all the 35 states which signed the Helsinki Final Act.

The Soviet delegation is headed by the USSR's Ambassador to Spain Yuriy Dubinin.

Correspondents Report

LD091122 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Madrid, 9 Sep, TASS--TASS special correspondents Yuriy Lopatin and Anatoliy Medvedenko report:

The preparatory meeting opened in the Palace of Congresses here today for the organization of the Madrid meeting of representatives of state--participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is to begin on November 11th this year on the basis of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. The purpose of the current stage is to prepare conditions for the holding of the main Madrid meeting. Representatives of all the 35 countries that signed the Helsinki Final Act take part in this work.

The present preparatory stage of the Madrid meeting has already aroused the broadest interest of the international community and mass media. Suffice it to say that over one thousand correspondents from all parts of the world have been accredited at the press service of the Palace of Congresses to cover the proceedings.

This interest is easily understood and logical. The peoples of the world, above all, of course the peoples of the European Continent pin great hopes on the achievement of positive results by the participants in the Madrid meeting. They expect from it important decisions designed to develop detente, strengthen security and deepen peaceful cooperation in Europe.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are going to the Madrid forum firmly intent to promote its success and are expressing their willingness most actively to facilitate a solution to the problems on which the peaceful life of our continent depends.

During the recent Crimea meetings of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, with the leaders of the fraternal socialist countries, the constructive approach of the states of the socialist community to the forthcoming Madrid meeting was distinctly reaffirmed. A document of the CPSU Central Committee, issued after these meetings, pointed out that the main efforts in Madrid must be concentrated on concerting practical steps for implementation of the provisions of all sections of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki. Highly important could be the reaching of an agreement concerning the holding of an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament.

Warning Against 'Propagandist Show'

LD091628 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep, TASS--TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes:

A preparatory stage of the follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is opening in Madrid. Organisational matters connected with the holding of the main meeting which is to begin in a two-months time, on November 11, 1980, are to be decided upon during this stage. An agenda for the meeting, a procedure of its work, an approximate duration, etc, are to be determined, in particular.

In accordance with the European conference's Final Act signed in Helsinki five years ago, the aims of meetings similar to the one in Madrid should include an in-depth exchange of views both on the implementation of the Helsinki accords and in the context of the matters, which were discussed at the conference, on the improvement and relationships between states, on the strengthening of security and development of cooperation in Europe, and the development of the process of detente in the future.

The opinion of the socialist countries is that manifest are all possibilities for holding the Madrid meeting constructively so that it end with really tangible results. Such a result of the meeting would promote not only a normalisation of the situation in the European Continent, but also an improvement of the international climate as a whole.

Proceeding from this, the socialist states offered to intensify and deepen the exchanges of views on a bilateral and multilateral basis so as to reach accord in good time about matters, on which it will be possible to agree at the meeting, and on practical steps leading to more complete implementation of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

The supporters of such point of view consider it advisable to select beforehand and as far as possible coordinate two-three matters from each section of the Final Act, devoting special attention to those of them on which general agreement could be reached.

By no means reducing all things to the problems of improvement of inter-state relations and restraining the arms race, the countries of the socialist community at the same time point out that it is exactly these problems that should be given special attention, since everything else, including progress in the economic, scientific-technical, humanitarian and other fields, depends in the final analysis on their solution.

Hence the importance which is being attached in the continent's East to the proposals on the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe; France, Sweden, and Finland declared in the same vein--with some nuances.

There is no doubt that the main thing is to find ways to lessen the military threat now and in the future for Europe and, it means, for the whole world as well. Headway in this matter would decisively promote the implementation of the Helsinki accords as a whole.

It is known, however, that different sentiments obtain in some countries represented at the Madrid meeting. Thus, in the United States there are voices which demand that the Madrid meeting be turned nearly into a kind of "trial" against the USSR. By arbitrarily picking up some provisions of the European conference's Final Act and deliberately passing other ones over in silence, the authors of such demands in actual fact come out against the spirit and letter of the Helsinki accords, poison the international climate and steer matters not to a rapprochement between peoples but to their confrontation. They do not realize--or pretend so--that such a tactic of theirs in the end contradicts the long-term interests of the USA itself.

It would be an unpardonable error to allow the meeting, which has been contemplated as another step in realisation of the long-term programme for the ensurance of peace, security and cooperation in Europe, to develop into a propagandist show at the service of those who are utterly indifferent to any interests but their own--election ones this time.

DIRECTIVE 59 MILITARIST 'FERVOR,' CAMPAIGN RHETORIC VIEWED

LD101053 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Sep 80 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev article under the rubric "Military-Political Review": "In Militarist Intoxication"]

[Text] The U.S. election struggle shows that questions of military policy are at the center of the polemic between the two chief presidential hopefuls. "Not since the period of the 'missile gap' in 1960 has defense policy been such a big campaign issue during elections held in peacetime as it is this year," the New York TIMES states.

It might seem to the politically naive man in the street somewhere in Oklahoma or Ohio that the candidates for the leadership of the U.S. administration for the next 4 years act from diametrically opposed positions. Outwardly this is how it all seems. At every crossroads Reagan maintains that the present head of the White House is to blame for U.S. "military backwardness." But Carter seeks to portray his rival as a champion of a "dangerous and costly arms race" capable of leading to a "global catastrophe."

In actual fact both candidates, fulfilling the will of U.S. imperialist circles, regard as being of paramount importance in their policies adventurist militarist programs capable only of undermining the cause of detente and still further exacerbating international tension. America's NEWSWEEK was forced to admit that they both argue only about "whose finger is closer to the nuclear button."

The very subject of this argument cannot fail to cause alarm. But it would not be so if the matter was confined just to the candidates' verbal exercises. The facts show, however, that the U.S. ruling circles, regardless of the party allegiance of the persons expressing their views, plainly do not see or do not wish to see the historic changes in the world arena. Hence their policy of upsetting the established military equilibrium in their favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union, the socialist community, international detente and security. Hence their policy of stepping up the arms race and accelerating militarist preparations.

The U.S. Democratic Party's election platform and J. Carter's speeches during the campaign emphasize that Washington intends to continue gambling on force. "America's military strength must be unsurpassed," the document adopted at the Democratic Convention in New York categorically points out. America, Carter declares, "needs authority and strength, " and for this "it is necessary to have the most modern strategic forces." R. Reagan in turn employs the motto "Peace Through Strength." "Since when," the Republican candidate demagogically inquires, "has it been a bad thing for America to seek to be first in terms of military strength?"

The fanning of war hysteria during the election campaign is not failing to leave its mark. It is generating an atmosphere of militarist hysteria in the United States. During a recent public opinion poll, the New York TIMES wrote, 51 percent of those polled declared that "the U.S. goal must be not parity with but superiority over the Soviet Union in the arms sphere."

This was precisely the effect being sought by those who created the atmosphere of military fervor in the country. They would like to divert the voters' attention from the very acute socioeconomic problems rending the country: the serious new recession, inflation, rising prices, unemployment which, even according to official data, has already claimed more than 8 million victims, and race riots. They would like to justify in the public's eyes the steady growth of military spending, the arms race and the whole range of massive aggressive preparations.

This Washington policy aimed at securing military superiority over the Soviet Union is expressed most clearly in Presidential Directive 59. This document formulates the United States' "new nuclear strategy." It essentially provides a military-political base for Washington's claims to world supremacy.

The idea of "limited nuclear war" is the core of the "new strategy." In its practical realization a special role is allocated to "superaccurate" nuclear weapons with which it is possible to make "selective," "surgical" strikes against the USSR, knocking out its military, industrial and other important targets. Thus the U.S. administration is gambling not on preventing nuclear war but on unleashing it.

The "new nuclear strategy" was officially announced in a speech by one of its creators--U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown--at the Navy War College in Newport. Brown, it is true, tried his best to hide the true meaning of the presidential directive. However, his speech merely confirmed the assessment made of the newly emerged "strategy" by world public opinion: It proceeds from the possibility of making a "preventive" nuclear strike, with whose help Washington hopes to win a nuclear war. Brown himself was eventually forced to admit the flimsiness of the thesis that such a war would supposedly be "limited" in nature. "We know," he said, "that a controlled limited strike could well--and in my opinion this is very likely--escalate into a full-scale nuclear war."

That was what the secretary said: "Very likely." The strategy has nonetheless been adopted. The Pentagon must be guided by it, U.S. allies must reckon with it and it has been announced to the whole world.

Describing the chief essence of the United States' "new nuclear strategy," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that it "in fact boiled down to making the very idea of nuclear war more acceptable, as it were, to public opinion."

Many articles devoted to the "new nuclear strategy" can now be found in the Western press. Their authors evaluate the presidential directive from different positions. Some approve of it unconditionally, while others reject it. Among the critics the weighty voice of the well-known American politician C. Yost was to be heard. Looking into the reasons for the directive's appearing just now, he points to the administration's desire to show that it is "at least no less firm" than its Republican rivals. In addition, Yost wrote, "it was necessary to have an excuse for deploying the incredible new weapons systems which our technology so generously provides us with." This same idea is also expressed by the Italian magazine SUCCESSO. An article about the American military-industrial complex published in its pages says: "At first glance the military doctrines put to the Atlantic alliance by the United States are distinguished by a wise and objective balanced nature. But in actual fact they frequently justify and reflect the need to sell certain weapons systems."

It is possible to agree with these conclusions--but with one, very important reservation. The champions of militarist preparations are motivated, above all, by hatred of socialism and the desire to secure military superiority. Never before has the world known such a dangerous and senseless arms race as that now being pursued by Washington. American legislators have just approved appropriations to the Pentagon for the development and acquisition of arms to the tune of \$52.8 billion--\$5.9 billion more than the White House had requested. And the total U.S. military budget in 1981 will reach \$171.5 billion.

A large part of these funds will flow into the safes of military concerns producing the new MX mobile ICBM's, new nuclear warheads for the Minuteman III missiles, nuclear-powered Trident submarines and missiles, various types of cruise missiles, ships, including a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, F-14 and F-15 combat aircraft, CX transport aircraft, XM-1 tanks and so forth. And newer and costlier weapons systems are in the pipeline. Contrary to existing agreements, plans are being hatched for the creation of additional ABM systems, and one of them, capable of intercepting low-flying enemy missile warheads, could be built already by 1986. It is proposed to complete a second, more complex system by 1990. It is designed to intercept targets at a considerable altitude.

Other programs projected for the coming decades for the creation of the latest types of weapons are also being formulated at an accelerated pace. The U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT points out in its latest issue that the United States "is on the threshold of a technological revolution in the sphere of means of warfare." The Pentagon, the magazine maintains, is already developing a second generation of "smart" weapons based on achievements in electronics and microelectronics. Special attention is being devoted to developing a new bomber as well as missiles which cannot be detected with the help of modern radar. The technology for creating such manned and unmanned apparatuses is designated "Stealth." U.S. Under Secretary of Defense W. Perry declared that it "will change the military balance with the Soviet Union in favor of the United States." Laser weapons, according to him, are also being actively developed.

As it steps up the arms race the United States is also demanding that its allies activate their military efforts. The majority of NATO countries are increasing military spending under pressure from Washington. Many of them are implementing large-scale projects to build up and modernize arms and armed forces.

A concentrated expression of the North Atlantic bloc's militarist preparations is the series of maneuvers by its armed forces being held this fall under the code name "Autumn Forge-80." They involve more than 300,000 servicemen and 1,000 tanks, 2,500 aircraft and 220 warships. Even though this is not the first year these maneuvers have been held, on this occasion much will be happening for the first time. In particular, civilian aircraft will be used for the first time to airlift 17,000 American soldiers from the United States to Europe. U.S. airborne units will also be landing directly on the "battlefield" for the first time.

The scope of the "Autumn Forge" maneuvers in itself reveals the aggressive essence of the NATO leaders' basic political aims. At the same time, the organizers of these militarist demonstrations do not hide the fact that they are directed against the socialist countries.

Like the other militarist preparations being made by the United States and also by its allies, the NATO armed forces' fall maneuvers are also being used by their organizers to poison the international atmosphere, to create a situation of war hysteria and to intimidate the nervous with a show of military strength. However, those who are fanning militarist intoxication could be making a dire miscalculation. No one will succeed in intimidating the Soviet Union. "Our valiant armed forces," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared in his 29 August speech in Alma-Ata, "have everything they need to rebuff any aggressor." We will always be able to stand up for our rights and legitimate interests.

CONGRESS MOVE ON NAZI GOLD AIMED AT 'PRESSURING' CSSR

LD100911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 80 p 5

[L. Chausov article under the rubric "International Notes": "Legalizing Lawlessness?"]

[Text] The U.S. Congress has begun discussing a bill whose adoption would signify a gross violation of international law. Certain congressmen are trying to secure a decision...to sell Czechoslovak gold reserves illegally held by the United States since after the war. It is a question of gold seized by the Nazis in Czechoslovakia during the war and carried off to Hitler's Germany. It should be returned in full to the CSSR in accordance with the decisions of the Paris peace conference, adopted by the so-called Tripartite Commission comprising representatives of Britain, France and the United States back in 1946.

The country which owns the gold received only part of the 24.5 tons of ingots and ancient coins, which are the national property of the Czechoslovak people. Immediately after the victory of people's power in Czechoslovakia President Truman, as London's THE TIMES attests, "unilaterally stopped" the return of the gold. The remainder of the precious metal transferred to the United States for temporary safekeeping--more than 18 tons--is still being held by it illegally.

On the pretense of "substantiating" their illegal actions the "hawks" put forward a spurious excuse--"compensation for the claims of American citizens and firms" with regard to nationalized property. This artificially created pretext does not stand up to criticism, as the CSSR has already repeatedly expressed readiness to provide some compensation for nationalized American property. Incidentally, this has been offered on the same terms as to a number of other capitalist countries. Corresponding draft agreements with the United States were drawn up in 1964 and 1974. They were blocked by the United States, however. In 1974, for example, the U.S. Congress refused to ratify an agreement already initialed.

But why have the hawks undertaken just now to push their venture through Congress and to legalize lawlessness? Of course, not just because they are drawn to other people's gold. The point is that the White House administration has recently once again mounted a provocative campaign against the socialist community countries. Fueling international tension, it is seeking to plunge the world into a new cold war. And some people in the United States would like to use the issue of the Czechoslovak gold as a means of pressuring a sovereign socialist country. This was recently admitted indirectly by TIME magazine, drawing a parallel between the gold issue and "Washington's refusal to grant Prague Most-Favored-Nation status in trade."

Such are the political ins and outs of the anti-Czechoslovak provocation of the hawk-congressmen. As regards the legal aspect of the matter, it is no coincidence that even the State Department has declared, as the New York TIMES wrote: "The United States would be committing an illegal act if it sold gold which, according to the allied governments' decision, should be returned to Czechoslovakia."

KORIONOV DENOUNCES SUPPORT FOR MILITARY JUNTAS

LD100821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 80 p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov article under the rubric "The Society of Flouted Rights"; "Pharisees: Notes of a Political Observer"]

[Text] Another shameful farce is being played out in Washington. The State Department spokesman and other officials are adopting a pose of "disagreement" with what is happening in South Korea. [paragraph continues]

Some of them are even pretending to "condemn" the reprisals taken against patriots by the dictator Gen Chon Tu-hwan. Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, for instance, states: The South Korean press is publishing reports on U.S. actions in such a way that they "look like an expression of support for the Seoul government."

However, Mr Holbrooke is wrong to suppose that the peoples have a short memory. The bloody Seoul regime is holding onto power precisely because it relies on U.S. support. It is protected against the peoples' wrath by the 40,000-strong American Army deployed in South Korea.

Everyone knows that the mass reprisal against the insurrectionists in Kwangju was carried out by Chon Tu-hwan using crack units from among the joint American-South Korean troops. After the bloody "pacification" of Kwangju, mass arrests began all over the country. As REUTERS reported the other day, at least 26,000 people are currently languishing in places of imprisonment and so-called "reeducation camps."

The Scandinavian press recently published the testimonies of two Americans, Steven Clark and Carolyn Perry, who have worked in recent years as Volunteer doctors for the Peace Corps. "When we arrived in South Korea," Clark writes, "we saw a police state. When we left, it was a huge concentration camp. If South Korea is a 'model' of anything, it is a model of the Carter administration's hypocritical policy in 'defense of human rights.'"

This hypocrisy is by no means confined to South Korea. Everywhere that military dictators shed the peoples' blood, Washington's hand can be seen. Take El Salvador. This year the United States has granted the junta financial assistance and also weapons deliveries to the tune of more than \$66 million. The country has become a bloody torture chamber. According to religious organizations, 6,000 innocent people have been killed in El Salvador since the beginning of this year alone. According to a special correspondent in San Salvador for the French newspaper LE MONDE, in the village of Las Ardas where about 900 people lived, after a punitive raid "only a few people were left alive, and in any case those killed numbered hundreds, hundreds of people were lost." But the most zealous advocate for the punitive squad was R. White, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador. "Nothing is happening," he assures us calmly, "hundreds of bodies cannot disappear as easily as that. I myself flew over that zone and I saw nothing."

The same farce is being played out with respect to Bolivia. Secretary of State Muskie has stated that the United States is "deeply concerned at the coup in Bolivia and subsequent events in that country." However, you only have to recall a few facts to see the real U.S. role in the coup in that country too.

Elections were held in Bolivia 29 June. The voters, tired of the lack of democratic freedoms, voted for representatives of the Front for Democratic and Popular Unity. The front's candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo was to take up the leadership of the country. Washington decided to act.

On 1 July the United States ostentatiously released onto the world market one-third of its strategic reserves of tin, so as to bring down prices and plunge Bolivia, which depends on the export of that raw material, into economic chaos. Not long before the coup the Pentagon began lavishly supplying the Bolivian Armed Forces with new weapons. The coup was carried out by generals trained in the United States. The U.S. State Department publicly admitted that it "maintained contacts with the Bolivian military." It does not take much imagination to guess what kind of "advice" Washington gave to the generals of that country, where leftwing forces were to form a government. [paragraph continues]

Foreign newspapers, in particular [Italy's] PAESE SERA, reported that in just the first few days after the generals' rebellion in Bolivia about 3,000 miners who came out in defense of the republic died.

Why is the Washington administration trying so zealously to retain the mask of "human rights champions"? The administration is preparing, at the forthcoming Madrid meeting, once again to make the attempt--which failed at the Belgrade meeting--to adopt the role of "adherent of human rights." The "excess" of the generals' juntas in South Korea and Bolivia spoil the "liturgy" planned by Washington. So it is maneuvering. But this game will deceive nobody. The peoples can see that the U.S. ruling circles are not only flouting human rights in their own country but are doing everything to support bloody dictatorships which turn whole states into concentration camps.

U.S. WITHHOLDS MAJOR AID TO ZIMBABWE

LD091042 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep, TASS--"The Zimbabwe patriots gained victory not thanks to, but rather contrary to Washington's policy." This is the conclusion drawn by the journal USA: ECONOMY, POLICY, IDEOLOGY [SSHN: EKONOMIKA, POLITIKA, IDEOLOGIYA] An article published in the journal indicates that the United States hastily attributed the Zimbabwe settlement to the "new" African policy Washington has been pursuing since 1976. However, the whole complicated process, completed by the political settlement of the Rhodesian problem, gives grounds to speak about more sensible and realistic approach on the part of the present administration to African problems, "although the aims of Washington's 'new' African policy were and remain the same: to exercise control over the process of changes on the continent and channel it, to the maximum possible degree, in the direction which meets the U.S. geopolitical and economic interests."

The journal recalls that throughout the 15-year-long struggle by Zimbabwe patriots, including their armed struggle, the United States sided with the racists. The Africans' national-liberation struggle mounting, Washington was doing its utmost to undermine the U.N. sanctions against Salisbury. Time and again facts of covert cooperation between Washington and Salisbury in the military sphere were revealed.

The proclamation of the independence of the Republic of Zimbabwe last April is a result of the difficult and persistent struggle by the patriots in that country," the journal writes. "However, the leadership of the young state recognizes that this is just a beginning of a long way towards true independence, which passes through the solution of serious problems left by colonialism and war. The stand of Washington and the West on the whole cannot, therefore, but give rise to fears of the Zimbabwe leadership. Formally, the United States and Britain expressed satisfaction over the settlement in Zimbabwe. But Washington is not in a hurry to take more serious steps. Despite the promised aid of 15 million dollars this year and 25-30 million dollars next year and activation of private sector, the U.S. financial aid so far amounts to two million dollars."

The journal notes that "undoubtedly, the complicated position of the country, that is, permanent threat of invasion by the Republic of South Africa or revolt by the whites who still hold leading positions in the administration, army, industry, agriculture and trade, difficulties connected with the rehabilitation of the economy (about 700 million dollars will be needed), call the new government for caution. In all probability, the West, who lost together with its puppets in Rhodesia the first round, is staking on time, waiting which course the independent Zimbabwe will take," the journal writes in conclusion.

'LIBERAL' ANDERSON WINNING OVER CARTER SUPPORTERS

LD091103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 80 p 5

[TASS report: "From Positions of Realism: J. Anderson's Campaign Platform"]

[Text] Washington, 31 August--The U.S. election campaign is in full swing. Participating in it alongside the main contenders for the White House--the incumbent Democratic President J. Carter and the Republican R. Reagan--is the independent candidate J. Anderson, a member of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives. As his campaign platform makes clear, Anderson supports the speediest ratification of the strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II) and favors holding further talks between the USSR and the United States on issues of limiting the arms race. He recently criticized the White House's new nuclear strategy which, in his words, intensifies the threat of nuclear war.

The Republicans and Democrats, particularly the ruling Democratic Party, are taking active steps to hinder his campaign since they cannot have failed to notice that a majority of the electorate, seeing no choice between Reagan and Carter, is increasingly tending to support Anderson as a liberal candidate. Carter's headquarters plainly states that Anderson may take a considerable number of votes from the present White House boss in the elections because of the latter's unpopular domestic policy which has led to a worsening of the country's economic situation, and because of a foreign policy aimed at aggravating international tension.

The Carter reelection committee staff have stated that they will not let Anderson participate in coast-to-coast televised debates along with the President and Reagan. U.S. "big business," on whose support the election of the country's President depends, has also declared a veritable boycott against him.

As Anderson's election committee has reported, because of this Anderson has begun to experience serious difficulties over material resources. He has already been forced to reduce the size of his campaign staff.

CANADIAN CP LEADER CITED ON EVENTS IN POLAND

LD082124 Moscow TASS in English 2101 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Ottawa, 8 Sep, TASS--General Secretary of the Communist Party of Canada William Kashtan made a speech in Toronto analysing a number of foreign policy and internal problems.

All that the U.S. imperialism is doing, said the leader of the Canadian communists, all that NATO is trying to do is aimed at slowing down the process of changes now at work in different parts of the world. However, despite the desperate efforts, these forces are not in a position to check the world revolutionary process.

U.S. imperialism, William Kashtan continued, is trying to implement the notorious plan of "encircling" the USSR. Washington, among others, has elaborated a new nuclear strategy designed to convince the peoples of the acceptability of a nuclear war.

The criminal designs harboured by U.S. strategists, William Kashtan said, merge with the line proclaimed by Mao Zedong who asserted that a nuclear war was not so terrible after all.

It is indispensable to resolutely oppose such adventurist designs and military preparations. William Kashtan called for a radical change in Canada's foreign and military policy which in his words is dangerously tied up to that of the Pentagon and NATO. Canada, he stressed, must pursue an independent course, quit NATO, cut its military programme and spent much more money on meeting the needs of the people.

Referring to the present economic situation in the country, William Kashtan said that Canada is faced with mounting difficulties stemming from the general crisis of capitalism. The government has proved incapable of coping with unemployment, inflation and economic recession, said the general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada.

Referring to the events in Poland, the general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada pointed out that bourgeois mass media, including those of Canada, are hypocritically shedding crocodile tears in a clear attempt to feign a "concern" over the situation in that country. They incite people to strikes...in Poland while being against strikes in Canada.

Recalling the suppression by the Canadian Government of the strike by the postal workers, William Kashtan said: Here, much is being said about "free trade unions," but in our country as well as in other capitalist countries trade unions and democratic rights are under attack. Here, they keep silent over the growing unemployment, rising prices, poverty and social inequality, and show concern only for profits and for weakening the socialist system.

The weakening of socialism in Poland would benefit U.S. imperialism, and in the first place its vehicle--the Central Intelligence Agency. One should not forget about the West German revanchism which has never given up its claim to "former German territories."

The Polish people, William Kashtan stressed, is capable of resolving its problems itself, no matter how difficult and complex they may be. Socialism as well as Poland's alliance with the Soviet Union provide a reliable guarantee for Poland to remain an independent and sovereign state. Our task and our responsibility is to contain imperialism and to prevent its interference in the internal affairs of other countries. This is our internationalist duty and internationalist responsibility, the general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada said in conclusion.

[PRAVDA 8 September and PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, SELSKAYA ZHIZN and SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA for 9 September do not carry the above item.]

KOROLEV COMMENTS ON PRC LEADERSHIP CHANGES, PERRY VISIT

LD091302 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Vladimir Korolev commentary]

[Text] Changes in the Chinese leadership have been announced in Beijing. Premier Hua Guofeng leaves his post but remains chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. Zhao Ziyang is recommended as the new premier. He was a deputy before that. Seven other deputies are leaving their posts, including Deng Xiaoping, who will keep his post of deputy party chairman.

These changes in the Chinese leadership were announced at the current session of the National People's Congress in Beijing, writes our commentator Vladimir Korolev. Addressing the session, Hua Guofeng admitted the failure of the main directions in the 10-year economic plan adopted in 1978. He said it was pointless to revise the plan and said the decision was made to draw up another one. Political observers covering the Chinese parliament session agree that the idea of removing high-ranking officials from their posts in Beijing is to dampen the displeasure with the economic policy of the authorities. This policy has brought about a flight of the working people. One hundred million Chinese don't get enough food and more than 20 million are unemployed. The parliament session openly admits that the existing economic difficulties are more serious than earlier believed.

The reshuffle in the Beijing leadership also shows that the struggle for power in China goes on, that it is mostly between two factions. One is the grouping of Deng Xiaoping of so-called pragmatists or the modernization group, as it is also known. The other grouping consists of upstarts of the Cultural Revolution, including Huo Guofeng himself. Judging by the way high-ranking Beijing officials were removed from their posts early this year and by what is happening now, Deng's grouping seems to have taken the upper hand of his opponents. But the influence of the second section is still rather great, notes the Japanese newspaper ASAHI.

At the same time, despite the strife in the higher echelons of China over domestic policy, the Chinese leadership is one in action on its international policy. Beijing keeps following instructions of Mao Zedong which steer toward war as a way for China to establish world domination. Many billions are spent on building munitions factories and boosting those branches of the economy that serve war. Beijing also intends to spend large funds from its budget to buy weapons and military technology in the West. It is during the current session of the Chinese parliament that talks have been held in Beijing with the deputy U.S. defense secretary, William Perry, who is in charge of developing new systems of weapons in the Pentagon. This visit shows a further extension of military cooperation between Washington and Beijing, which is a menace to world peace.

GREETINGS, CELEBRATIONS MARK 32D DPRK ANNIVERSARY

Brezhnev, Kosygin Message

LD101051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party (KWP) Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administrative Council.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Soviet people we warmly congratulate you, the KWP Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the DPRK Administrative Council and the entire Korean people on the 32d anniversary of the DPRK's formation.

The proclamation of the DPRK in September, 1948, was the victorious culmination of the Korean people's national liberation struggle courageously waged for many years against foreign oppressors. Under KWP leadership the Korean people rapidly put an end to age-old backwardness, built a socialist state and achieved big successes in economic and cultural development. Now the DPRK working people are looking ahead to the Sixth KWP Congress and massive effort to fulfill the Second 7-Year National Economic Plan.

The Soviet Union values highly the friendly relations between our states based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and expresses confidence that these relations will steadily develop and strengthen for the good of both countries' people and in the interests of peace, democracy and socialism.

On your national holiday we wish you and all DPRK working people successes in socialist building and in the struggle for the reunification of your motherland by peaceful, democratic means.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

Ustinov Greetings

LD100943 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I congratulate you and the servicemen of the Korean People's Army on the 32d anniversary of the DPRK's proclamation.

Soviet servicemen rejoice in the DPRK working people's successes in building socialism and fully support the just cause of the Korean people, who are fighting for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the motherland's peaceful, democratic unification.

I wish Korean People's Army personnel further successes in improving their combat skill for the sake of strengthening the DPRK's defense capability.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Reception by DPRK Ambassador

LD101049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] On 8 September Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to celebrate a national holiday--the 32d anniversary of the formation of the DPRK.

The reception was attended by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments and other officials.

Moscow Meeting

LD091639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Celebrating Anniversary"]

[Text] The most striking chapters in the Korean people's history have been recorded since the creation of the DPRK. This was said 5 September at a meeting of representatives of Moscow working people celebrating the 32d anniversary of the formation of the DPRK.

The speakers noted that during these past years the DPRK working people, in cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, have transformed their motherland into a developed state. Soviet people, the meeting stressed, warmly welcome the fraternal Korean people's successes in socialist building and express solidarity with their just struggle for the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea and the country's unification by peaceful means on a democratic basis.

Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, noted that his country's people, under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party, had implemented fundamental socioeconomic transformations and laid a sound foundation for the building of socialism. Referring to the Korean people's efforts to overcome the split in the country, he expressed sincere thanks to Soviet people for their consistent internationalist support for this just cause. DPRK working people, Kwon Hui-kyong said, value highly the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and do all they can to further strengthen and develop them.

The meeting was attended by B. Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

PRAVDA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Successes

LD091643 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 September, 1980, carries on page 4 a 1,400-word Pyongyang dispatch by correspondent V. Razuvayev entitled "The Dams of the Taedong River." The dispatch, pegged to the DPRK's 32d anniversary, describes the development of hydroelectric power in the country and the USSR's role in supplying power station equipment.

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 7 September, 1980, carries on page 3 a 1,400-word Pyongyang-Moscow dispatch by Capt A. Skrylnik and Col V. Nagornyy entitled "A Young Ancient Land" and published under the rubric "Travel Notes." The dispatch, pegged to the DPRK's 32d anniversary, describes visits to housing development areas and power, industrial and agricultural enterprises in the country, and cites statistics reflecting the working people's economic successes.

The dispatch concludes with the following passage: "Labor enthusiasm and vigilance toward the intrigues of the American imperialists and their ~~Seoul~~ puppets are what perhaps struck us most wherever we went in Korea. The workers, officers and soldiers we met talked anxiously about reaction's crimes in South Korea and expressed gratitude to Soviet people supporting the Korean people's struggle for the country's unification on a democratic basis, by peaceful means."

Economic Development

LD100839 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 36 Signed to Press 1 September 1980, publishes on page 21 under the rubric "In the Socialist Countries" a 1,500-word article by V. Andreyev headlined "DPRK: Years of Achievements," pegged to the republic's 32d anniversary. Andreyev reviews the DPRK's economy today and its development over the last 32 years, in particular during the Second 7-Year Plan which began in 1978. He notes that "the power industry is developing rapidly in the DPRK" and that "the Soviet Union gives active assistance in this." Successes in the economic and social spheres are attributed to "the advantages of socialism as a social system, the Korean people's selfless labor and the DPRK's close cooperation with the other socialist countries."

Andreyev states: "In the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK an important place belongs to economic, scientific and technical ties." He goes on to note the increasing volume of trade between the two countries and to note the assistance of the Soviet Union, Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia in developing the DPRK's industry. He concludes: "The guarantee of the republic's further successes in economic and cultural building lies in strengthening friendship and co-operation between the DPRK and the fraternal socialist countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

KCNA CITED ON U.S. AGGRAVATION OF TENSION ON PENINSULA

LD091227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Complicating the Situation"]

[Text] Pyongyang 5 September--U.S. actions are aggravating tension on the Korean Peninsula, the KCNA points out in connection with a further violation of DPRK airspace by an American spy plane. In the latter half of August alone there were five similar cases, the agency reports.

The United States is perpetrating acts of espionage against the DPRK while simultaneously increasing deliveries of modern military equipment to South Korea. These actions jeopardize peace in Korea and in Asia.

The United States must end its gross violations of DPRK sovereignty and its support for the dictatorial regime of Chon Tu-hwan, the agency stresses.

FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT OF JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER CRITICIZED

LD091149 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 80 p 3

[A. Drozdov interview with Sergey Logachev, TASS correspondent in Tokyo: "Alignment on the Right?"]

[Excerpts] Watching the election of the new Japanese prime minister on television on 17 July, millions of Japanese were at a loss to understand how Zenko Suzuki managed to leave behind his competitors, whose chances seemed more favorable. Our correspondent put this question to the TASS center in Tokyo. Sergey Logachev came to the phone.

[Question] What is the Japanese Government's position on defense questions?

[Answer] The "argument" is the same--the invented thesis about the "Soviet threat." The new premier's first press conference is indicative in this sense. By placing in the forefront unfounded territorial claims against the Soviet Union and the notorious "Afghan problem," Z. Suzuki showed that his government is not ready at the moment to return to genuinely good-neighborly relations with the USSR.

The false myth of the "USSR threat" is being totally exploited by Tokyo to justify its course toward militarization, to kindle anti-Sovietism and nationalism among the people and at the same time to mask the aggressive intentions of Japanese reaction's main inspirer--Washington. This thesis still remains the basis of the current rapprochement between Japan and China, which plays into the hands of the White House administration. The White House in turn regards Japan as an advantageous bridgehead for pursuing its global imperialist strategy.

[Question] As far as is known, Z. Suzuki's cabinet is prepared to assume certain additional obligations within the framework of the Japanese-American military-political alliance. Incidentally, this question is of particular interest to our readers.

[Answer] That interest is fully justified. Literally before our eyes the Pentagon is hatching plans to create an integrated Japanese-American military system in the Far East, involving the Seoul regime on a broader, long-term basis and with active support from the Beijing leadership.

Discussion is in progress in Japan of the U.S.-originated idea of blockading the straits around the Japanese islands, so as to be ready "in an emergency," as the Defense White Paper observes, to block the Soviet Navy's way out into the Pacific. At Washington's demand the Japanese leaders are feverishly seeking ways to fulfill ahead of time the new 5-year program for developing the armed forces.

To sum up, it can be said that militarization and consolidation of the military and political alliance with the United States are the main trends in the Z. Suzuki cabinet's policy. The country's democratic forces led by the Japanese Communist Party resolutely condemn this course. The major Japanese paper ASAHI pointed out that Tokyo's pursuit of the "military muscle match" started by Washington, which threatens peace in our world, marks Japan's entry into the dangerous path of the arms race.

NGUYEN CO THACH PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

Arrival in Moscow

LD070331 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, minister for foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, arrived in Moscow on an official visit today at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport the guest was met by Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, and other officials. Among the welcoming party was Ta Huu Canh, temporary charge d'affaires of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the USSR.

Talks With Gromyko

LD081532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Talks were held in Moscow today between Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and SRV minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official visit to the Soviet Union. In the course of the talks, which were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship [words indistinct] the prospects were discussed for further strengthening and development of all-round links between the USSR and the SRV, and there was also discussion of a number of topical international problems including the situation in Asia, questions of curbing the arms race and of disarmament, and the work of the forthcoming 35th session of the UN General Assembly.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of Nguyen Co Thach, during which speeches were exchanged.

Thach, Gromyko Speeches

OW100839 Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Hanoi, VAN, September 10—"The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam is an affirmation of the relations between the two countries," said Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Moscow on September 8.

Mr Gromyko was speaking at a reception he gave in honour of visiting Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. He continued: "The treaty has actively served socialist construction in the two countries, and peace and security of the nations. Relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam has been extended to many new fields. As put by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the summit meeting in Moscow last July, Soviet-Vietnamese friendship has been firmly built and has become richer and more radiant".

Mr Gromyko said: "The talks today have taken place in the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding which is a common feature of our meetings these days. As the forces of imperialism are seeking to upset the process towards a healthy international situation, Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation has acquired a greater significance for the cause of peace, especially in Southeast Asia. There have been quite a few examples of this".

After pointing out that the ruling circles in the United States were seeking to establish military control over different areas in the world, the Soviet foreign minister said: "Like all other countries in the socialist community and all other forces of peace, the Soviet Union persistently works to prevent a reversion to the 'cold war' period and to prevent new arms races. We have made quite a few constructive proposals with a view to promoting international cooperation".

Concerning the Asian situation, he said: "It is important to improve the situation in Asia, a continent which the imperialists and their collaborators want to turn into an area of tinderboxes for tension and conflicts. The forces of imperialism and hegemony are responsible for the tense situation in Southeast Asia which is poisoning the atmosphere in the Far East and the Indian sub-continent. Washington is increasing its military presence in the Indian Ocean and is prodding the ASEAN countries into turning this organization into a military-political bloc."

A. Gromyko condemned China for willingly acting as the shock force for the opponents of progressive changes beneficial to Asian nations. He continued "One can see what Chinese hegemony is through its policy of aggression against Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. The Soviet Union, however, does not leave its friends in the lurch. It is giving every necessary assistance to these fraternal countries to defend their freedom and independence from foreign intervention.

"The Soviet Union welcomes the initiatives taken by Asian countries prompted by their concern for peace, including the proposals to turn the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia into zones of peace. We fully support the constructive proposals made at the recent meeting of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. These proposals form a good basis for the normalization of relations between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states, and for the clearing of the atmosphere in the region as a whole, which, obviously, is needed by both the ASEAN countries and the Indochinese countries".

In reply, Nguyen Co Thach praised the "great contributions" the Soviet Union has made to the history of mankind in the form of the victory of the October Revolution and the resounding exploits during the Second World War. He said: "The Vietnamese people fully support the Soviet Union's tireless efforts for world peace and revolution. We fully agree with the correct views of the world situation based on scientific analysis and presented by esteemed Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in his famous speech at Alma-ata. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam stands completely behind the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the declaration made by the members of the Warsaw Treaty on May 15 with a view to consolidating international security, extending detente, and reducing the danger of war in Europe and the rest of the world.

"We highly value and fully support the internationalist actions taken by the Soviet Union in providing assistance to the government of people's republic of Afghanistan to defend the gains of the April revolution from the intervention of imperialism and international reaction".

On the relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, Nguyen Co Thach said: "Vietnam's victories could not be so complete, so great without the backing of the invincible might of the Soviet Union and the very great, all sided and disinterested, assistance of the great Soviet people. We have had the Soviet people on our side through all stages of the development of our struggle for peace, national independence and socialism, even at the most difficult moments. The very pure relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union are a result of a long revolutionary process. The signing of the Vietnam-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation marked a new development in the friendship and cooperation between our two countries and has contributed to the defence of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

In the less than two years since it was concluded this historic document has proved its great vitality. The top-level meeting last July between Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong and Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and A. N. Kosygin was a very important political event in the relations between our parties and states. The brilliant success of the joint Soviet-Vietnamese space flight conducted by famous Soviet Cosmonaut V. V. Gorbatko and Pham Tuan, Vietnam's first cosmonaut, was another indication of the incessant development of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation".

Nguyen Co Thach, on behalf of the Communist Party, the government and people of Vietnam warmly thanked the Communist Party, the government and the fraternal people of the Soviet Union for their great and all-sided support and assistance to Vietnam's revolutionary cause.

On the situation in Southeast Asia he said: "The policy of big-nation expansionism and hegemony pursued by the ruling circles in Beijing and their collusion with U.S. imperialism are direct threat to independence, peace and stability in this region.

"The most basic problem now is to put an end to China's policy of intervention against the three Indochinese countries and against peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

"The Vietnamese-Lao-Kampuchean ministerial conference held in Vientiane from July 17-18 put forth practical proposals for discussions with the ASEAN countries to settle existing problems on the basis of respect for the another's legitimate interests. These reasonable, logical proposals of the Indochinese countries, especially the four point proposal of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, have won a vigorous support from the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and the world public as a whole. The Vietnamese people will consistently pursue their policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with the ASEAN countries, and will readily discuss with them the establishment of Southeast Asia as a zone of peace and stability, which will help safeguard world peace and security.

Nguyen Co Thach concluded by wishing the fraternal Soviet people further success in building communism and in defending world peace. He wished them new achievements in celebration of the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

DIVERSION OF KAMPUCHEAN AID NOTED

LD081247 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 22 August, 1980, carries on page 3 a reprint of an 1,800-word article by John Pilger entitled "Who is Feeding the Butchers?" The article, preceded by a 300-word introduction by N. Bondarchuk, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA's correspondent in Sydney, comes from a "series of reportages" in the Sydney newspaper THE SUN published "1 year ago." Pilger quotes from UNICEF "representatives" in Kampuchea to assert that foreign aid is going not to the Kampuchean "refugees" but to the "Pol Pot gangs," and he quotes a UNESCO "chief" in Thailand to assert that the "United States and Thailand" are "using the international organization to restore the Pol Pot regime."

KANIA ADDRESSES GDANSK AKTIV MEETING

LD091226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The TASS correspondent reports from Warsaw:

It is reported here that in Gdansk a meeting of a party aktiv was held at which First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Kania spoke.

In his speech he underlined that the present situation differs considerably from that of 2-3 weeks ago when the main interests of the people and state were under threat. The wave of strikes, said Kania, has passed although strikes are still going on here and there. We are aware that after what has happened we must not implement the same policy and propaganda as before. We must not employ the same methods in party work. We must search for what provides a real link between the party and the working class. The program, practice and realization, and the methods of government serve as the foundation of this link. On the basis of this, Kania went on, it is possible to restore the working class's trust in the party, trust which the party was denied for a moment. For this reason it was so difficult to settle the conflict. At the root of the difficulties which led to the conflict, he said, there lay the failure to observe the economic laws of socialism, the Leninist norms of party life and moral norms, and an incorrect attitude toward social requirements. All this must and will be at the center of attention.

Kania reported the imminent renewal of work by the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and also the discussion of the question of convening an extraordinary party congress. He underlined, however, that this must be preceded by the relevant preparation as the matter concerns the formulation of a new party program. This program is necessary as a new situation has arisen in the country. Talking about the responsibility and tasks of the Central Committee and government in the present situation, Kania underlined that a solution to the problems is possible only with the participation of the entire party. The entire party must concentrate its forces on the restoration of the people's trust. We have enough patience, he said, to return the workers' trust in the party. However, where there is action directed against the interests of the socialist states and people, we must manifest full resolve.

Further, Kania noted that the unity of the professional movement was and remains a great gain of the working class. It is necessary to resist, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary underlined, the illusory demagogic slogans which supposedly makes it possible to share more than is produced. For this reason the order of the day is the full exploitation of the operating production potential. Labor, without which not even the best program for a solution can be of any help, remains the basic condition for achieving success.

ACTIVITY OF 'ANTISOCIALIST ELEMENTS' CITED

LD100904 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Sep, TASS--Under the headline "False Friends" the newspaper SZTANDAR MŁODYCH published an article about the activities of hostile forces in Poland.

"Anti-socialist forces," the newspaper writes, "tried to penetrate the ranks of workers and influence their stand. Those were the working class's false friends specializing on the use of any manifestations of discontent for their own purposes."

"Poland holds not only an important place in the community of the socialist states but is also of strategic importance in the ideologically and politically divided Europe. The attainment by the anti-socialist elements of their aims exactly in Poland would have been of strategic significance for them."

"In Poland there are people who have long been playing into the hand of our enemies. They cooperate with the Western press, with the Free Europe and the Deutsche Welle radio stations which are hostilely disposed to Poland. The social tension that arose on the coast turned out to be an opportunity for an increase in the activity of the anti-socialist elements."

"One should get it perfectly clear: The workers' just demands are one thing, and the efforts by the anti-socialist elements that try to make use of the public discontent are quite another thing", SZTANDAR MŁODYCH emphasizes.

The article says further that all kinds of tension and difficulties are being made use of for their own interests by the anti-socialist forces which would like to join in the workers' demands with slogans which have nothing in common with the ideals of the working people. They seek to sow distrust and deepen the existing difficulties by making use of the complex situation as a springboard for undermining the basic principles of the socialist system and the interests of the Polish state.

POLISH ARMY PAPER CITED ON WARSAW PACT MEMBERSHIP

LD092210 Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Sep, TASS--The newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, a publication of the Polish Army, writes in its commentary "The Foundation of Our Security" that on the troubled weeks of August this year foreign correspondents stressed in their dispatches from Poland that although so many questions were that time a subject of discussion among the Polish people, nobody, however, absolutely nobody, even tried to dispute the fact that our state belongs to the socialist political-defense coalition. This is not fortuitous. After the bitter experience of the war and after the 35 years of post-war life, every Pole has realised that it is precisely membership in this coalition that is the main guarantee of security of the Polish People's Republic, of the peaceful life, whose significance nobody can evaluate better than we do.

Historical experience has taught us, the newspaper goes on to write, that by relying on its own strength, without reliable alliance Poland would be unable to counter effectively the intrigues of imperialism directed against the integrity of our state and inviolability of its borders, which have been established due to the victory of Nazi Germany. The West German revanchists are known to have started such intrigues right after the Second World War.

The August events in Poland, the newspaper goes on to write, have aroused in West German revanchists some hopes. It is easy to see that these circles have been recently considerably more active. In the press, and not only in the neonazi press as well as on T.V. screens one could again see maps with the borders of the pre-war German Reich covering the whole of Lower Silesia, a considerable part of the Upper Silesian coal basin, Zachodnie Pomorze, Warmia and Mazury.

Right wing opposition leaders of the FRG are trying to excel each other in their attacks against the "Ost Politik" of the Social Democratic government, and describe as "worthless paper" the treaty on a normalisation of relations with Poland.

Poland whose security is today ensured by the balance of the political forces in Europe and which came to existence due to the might of the socialist defense coalition is itself an important, component of this might. Our patriotic duty in the present situation is to strengthen tirelessly the solidarity, cohesion and strength of the Warsaw Treaty the main guarantee of peace, the ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stresses.

SUPREME SOVIET RATIFIES LEGAL PROTOCOL WITH POLAND

LD091457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ratification of Protocol"]

[Text] By a decree of 28 August, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ratified a protocol of 23 January 1980, to the treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Polish People's Republic on legal aid and legal relations in civil, family and criminal cases, signed in Warsaw on 28 December 1957.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS SOFIA 36TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

LD090938 Moscow TASS in English 2156 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 8 Sep, TASS --A celebration public meeting was held here today on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Taking part in the meeting were First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, President of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov, other party leaders and statesmen, and also member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine V.V. Shcherbitskiy, now on a friendly visit to Bulgaria.

A report at the meeting was delivered by First Vice-President of the Council of State Petur Tanchev, who said that the working people of the country express profound gratitude to the Soviet Union, its valiant Armed Forces which routed the Nazi hordes and saved the world from fascism. The victory and consolidation of the socialist society, the building up of real socialism in Bulgaria, he said, are the main result of the socialist revolution. Bulgaria's principled, constructive, consistent peaceful foreign policy is one of its greatest gains over the years of people's power.

The recent friendly meeting in the Crimea of Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov became a new striking manifestation of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Shaped at the meeting were the main directions of continuation of the course aimed at further bringing closer together and integration of the two countries for a period of up to 1990. New horizons were opened in the development of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and prerequisites were created for attaining new summits in Bulgaria's further flourishing. The communists, the Bulgarian people as a whole, the speaker stressed, received with profound satisfaction the results of the meeting and exclusively highly appraised these results. Now, Petur Tanchev stressed, the progressive mankind looks with hope at the Soviet Union--the powerful bulwark of peace, the reliable shield against imperialist aggression, the stronghold and the main force of the world movement for peace, security and detente. Detente has stricken deep roots and there are real prerequisites for its preservation as the dominant tendency of international life. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has every ground to take pride in the contribution which it made and continues to make together with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries to preservation of the process of detente, consolidation of universal peace and security, development of equitable peaceful cooperation between states.

RUDE PRAVO CITED ON VIGILANCE AGAINST COUNTERREVOLUTION

LD081531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 80 p 5

[Correspondent report under the general headline "Fraternal Newspapers: News of the Day": "Unshakable Principle"]

[Text] Prague, 4 September--RUDE PRAVO today writes editorially about the role of proletarian and socialist internationalism in the struggle for democracy, freedom and peace.

Exposing the imperialists' intrigues against peace and socialism, the newspaper cites as an example international reaction's vain attempts in 1968-1969 to wrest Czechoslovakia from the family of socialist community states, to destroy its ties with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, to eradicate from the hearts and mind of Czechoslovak citizens the feelings of proletarian internationalism and socialist patriotism and to substitute bourgeois nationalism for them. This was a road toward overt anticommunism and the gradual liquidation of socialist gains, toward a return to the capitalist order.

We will never forget, the newspaper continues, how dangerous and hazardous a game antisocialist forces played and what a disaster they wanted to bring down upon the CSSR. They wanted to smash the socialist community and the Warsaw Pact countries' unity and seriously weaken the whole revolutionary workers movement and progressive, peace-loving forces throughout the world. These designs were not realized, RUDE PRAVO emphasizes. The CPCZ led society out of the crisis and ensured dynamic development in all spheres of life.

This year, the newspaper writes, sees the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the document "Lessons of the Crisis Development in the CPCZ and in society after the 13th CPCZ Congress," which contains an analysis of the causes and consequences of the events of those years and exposes the aims and methods of rightwing, antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces. Thanks to its generalizing conclusions, this still topical document was adopted by the international communist and workers movement.

RUDE PRAVO urges people to beware the increasingly refine tactics of socialism's enemies and not to relax vigilance. It is necessary still more effectively to develop ties with the fraternal countries, constantly to deepen comprehensive cooperation with them and to strengthen the socialist community's unity and cohesion.

MSZMP OFFICIAL NEMETH DISCUSSES CADRE POLICY

WA101010 Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN in Russian No 15, Aug 80 Signed to Press 30 Jul 80
pp 69-75

[Article by K. Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (MSZMP): "Work With Cadres--An Organic Part and Permanent Element of the MSZMP's Activity"]

[Text] Like the other fraternal parties, the MSZMP has always--both in the period of the struggle for power in the country and now, in the period of building socialism--paid and continues to pay great attention to work with cadres. The fraternal CPSU has a wealth of experience in this respect. We, for our part, have up to now derived much from this experience and will continue to take advantage of it in the process of accomplishing the tasks of socialist building in the Hungarian People's Republic.

From the party's leading role in the life of society ensues its high obligation and its responsibility to the people. Our party is constantly concerned to insure that politically and professionally well-trained selfless cadres devoted to the cause of socialism hold the executive positions. The cadres in the executive positions of the worker power and socialist building are of decisive significance in conducting and implementing party policy and consolidating the party's relations with the masses.

The accomplishment of such complex tasks of socialist building as the intensive development of the economy and the strengthening of the socialist features of the society requires that the work be performed to a higher standard and increases the demands made of leaders and of work with cadres.

Whether we have the cadres suitable for accomplishing concrete tasks of a given moment is also of great significance. Even today we still consider work with cadres an organic part and permanent element of party activity.

Party policy at any given moment is closely connected and interacts with the solution of questions related to cadre selection and training. When our party's political course was distorted at the start of the 1950's, this also made its mark on the work with cadres.

After the counterrevolution was suppressed, the MSZMP restored the Leninist standards of party life and formulated a high-minded political program of the building of socialism and a system of work with cadres corresponding thereto which have stood the test of time and served well the cause of building socialism and the interests of our people and our motherland and also the entire socialist community and the international communist and workers movement.

The party's work with cadres extends to all spheres of public life. The point being that, in accordance with its policy of the alliance of all working people, classes and strata, the MSZMP abides by the principle according to which in our country nonparty persons also may hold any positions other than party positions. Of course, we expect of nonparty leaders that by their activity they will respond to the high demands made of cadres. The fact that nonparty persons hold executive positions increases the working people's trust in our policy.

The recent elections to Hungary's State Assembly and local councils are an excellent characterization of the prevailing situation in this respect. The communists are the majority in the State Assembly and also in the capital's and provincial councils. At the same time nonparty persons constitute 31 percent of the candidates for the Parliament and more than 50 percent for the local councils below the provincial level. The electorate proceeds from the fact that in each specific instance it is necessary to elect the candidate most suited to this function, irrespective of whether he is a party member or nonparty person.

We believe that party members and nonparty people holding executive positions in our country should meet such important requirements as political maturity, conformity with office, professional training and an organizer's capabilities. These requirements represent a unified whole in our work with cadres.

By political maturity and suitability we mean primarily unconditional allegiance to the socialist system and the power of the working class and people of labor. Inasmuch as we know from our own experience what extraordinary importance a correct interpretation of the question of the attitude toward power represents, our party pays particularly great attention to this.

"The power controlling the life of the whole people in Hungary," Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has pointed out, "is the power of the working class. Of course, certain positions personifying the power are also necessary for exercising power and for its day-to-day practice. Here these positions are held in a substantial majority by workers, but power does not belong to them personally but to the working class. They, these workers, have merely received the assignment to secure, protect and exercise the power of the working class. This is not their personal power but service." The party watches to insure that the leaders never forget this and that they always remember that they hold their position in accordance with the trust of the working class, which is in power, and that this makes it incumbent upon them to use power for the good of the people and never to abuse it.

As far as professional training is concerned, there are special state orders determining the level of education needed to hold this executive office or the other. At the same time we constantly stress that only a leader who has current specialized knowledge and who strives to keep in step with the national and international development of his sector can justify himself in this office. For this reason we urge leaders on to systematic study and keep an attentive eye on seeing that they assimilate the new scientific and technical achievements in their sphere and apply them in practice. Leaders are obliged to undergo retraining courses, if only once every 5 years. In addition to basic training, the concept of a leader's professional training now also incorporates a level of economic knowledge necessary for the given office and also skills in the sphere of leadership and the appropriate professional practical work.

Together with political and professional suitability we pay great attention to the development of organizing capabilities in our cadres. Such attributes of leaders as a receptivity to what is new, initiative, a sense of responsibility combined with independence and an ability to organize work and take into account and adapt to new conditions have now moved to the forefront.

We support leaders demanding order and discipline. However, we believe that purposeful control by no means signifies flagrant bureaucratic rule and should in no instance offend human dignity. Decisiveness must always be combined with humaneness, a democratic style of leadership and observance of the working people's rights. We believe the selection, promotion and political support of precisely those leaders who take all these factors into account to be a paramount task in work with cadres. It is precisely such leaders who are now needed to accomplish the complex tasks to increase production efficiency, improve quality and make rational, economical use of material and spiritual resources.

In their behavior leaders must always conform to the standards of socialist morality. We expect primarily that they selflessly serve public interests, that their life, work and conduct strengthen the spirit of collectivism and that they be modest and selfless.

The party believes that complacency, egoism, disregard for the opinion of others, suppression of criticism, the immoral use of available possibilities and a race for material and other privileges must be alien to a leader and condemns such manifestations. We resolutely advocate the practical implementation of the standards of socialist morality and consider leniency and a conciliatory attitude toward this shortcoming or the other impermissible in this sphere.

The MSZMP avoids rigid stereotyped patterns in its practical and theoretical activity. It also aspires to this in its work with cadres. The demands made of leaders are a permanent element in our work with cadres, but even this we do not approach dogmatically. We apply principles flexibly and intelligently and subordinate them to our social and political goals. For example, in the past, until the question of "who prevails" had been settled in our country, the replacement of people in executive positions was a matter of political struggle. Historical circumstances and the interests of the working class and the people then required that the virtually exclusive criterion of the selection of leaders be their political dependability.

Of course, both today and in the future the requirement of political suitability and maturity will be right there in the forefront. But this is now something more than dependability. Under the conditions of the building of developed socialism and 35 years after our motherland's liberation, we consider it natural that the leaders stand ideologically and politically firmly on the side of the socialist system. They must now have high political erudition and be capable of the independent settlement of questions and the implementation of party policy and of openly championing it. We emphasize this particularly because work under the current more complex economic conditions logically also creates more conflict situations. We thus need leaders who in all circumstances prove to be on top of the situation. At the same time the more complex economic and social conditions demand that today we lay great stress on the cadres' professional training and executive organizer capabilities.

Our experience shows that the demands we make of leaders produce the required results in the event of their consistent practical realization. In our estimation, a decisive majority of our leaders is capably accomplishing its tasks. Their work and behavior is characterized by and large by convinced service of the party and its policy, although certain of them--for want of capabilities--are at times still unable to combine this with the proper, consistent accomplishment of the tasks confronting them. Shortcomings can be observed. Certain leaders are not always taking full account of the interests of the economy. Tardiness is also being displayed in the process of adapting to changing conditions.

The party's work with cadres is imbued with trust in people and leaders and the profoundly humane conviction that people are educable and capable of growth. We consider criticism an essential element of education. We are working to create a party atmosphere, an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism, in which people speak completely naturally and frankly about the work of the leaders and their merits and shortcomings. In our understanding criticism is aimed not against specific individuals but against their errors and misconceptions. It helps them and serves the cause of their development. We agree with the thinking of the great Hungarian classical poet: "I am not angry with you but for your sake." Without losing confidence in them, we patiently prompt leaders who have fallen behind in their development toward a better fulfillment of impending tasks. From the viewpoint of training cadres it is very important not to "accumulate" shortcomings observed in their activity or behavior but to talk about them in good time and candidly.

Certification as the basic method of evaluating a person's work and conduct has also justified itself in our practice also. A party and government decision orders the certification of leaders every 4 years. We try to insure that it is not conducted in stereotyped and formal fashion and that it make a sincere and realistic evaluation of the work and behavior of a given worker. We urge that certification reflect not only positive qualities but also mistakes and shortcomings and also that the conclusions which need to be drawn actually be drawn. It must be said candidly that currently this is a weak spot in our work with cadres. It frequently happens, for example, that when we wish to appoint this worker or the other to a different or higher office, it "transpires" that he has far more weaknesses and shortcomings that were reflected during certification.

Our party adopts and implements the very important principle according to which the basic, main criterion of the qualification and evaluation of leaders is the work they have done and their conduct. In addition to familiarization with party goals and policy, the working people also judge both the party and our social system by

the leaders. For this reason trust in our policy largely depends on the work and behavior of the leaders. Experience shows that the consistent practical implementation of this principle is no easy task. In the course of day-to-day activity we encounter a whole number of objective obstacles and flaws in people's views.

We know full well that the danger of subjectivism, partiality, friendly relations, a one-sided approach and protectionism are constantly possible in work with cadres. We believe that the most effective remedy for this is to regard the fruitfulness of the work done by and the behavior of the leader as the main, primary yardstick. This makes work with cadres more objective and successful. The most effective method here is to develop democratism and create conditions which, as far as possible, insure a high-minded, objective solution of cadre questions.

A characteristic feature of the MSZMP's work with cadres is democratism, frankness and trust, which ensues from the very essence of socialism. It is for precisely this reason that the party proclaims that there is no room for any secretiveness in work with cadres. We follow the practice of decisions on any personal question being made with the knowledge of the worker concerned. Cadres are familiar with the material concerning them. The implementation of this principle within the MSZMP is guaranteed by our organizational procedure and in state life by the corresponding rules of law.

Our party has taken a number of concrete steps in the interests of the development of democratism. The most significant of these steps amounts to the settlement of all important cadre questions being transferred from the jurisdiction of one man to that of the appropriate elective party authorities. This does not lessen but, on the contrary, increases leaders' responsibility for work with cadres.

There was a time when maximum centralism was exercised in work with cadres. This was in the period of winning power, when whole masses of cadres had to be sent to the organs of power. This was a political necessity. But present-day social conditions even in work with cadres require a different style and different methods and afford the opportunities for this.

In the recent past we have considerably decentralized the competence to select and appoint cadres. Thus, for example, the number of executive positions on the party's central list has been reduced by half, and others have been transferred to the jurisdiction of provincial-level party authorities. There has simultaneously been an increase in the competence of district-level party authorities in the sphere of work with cadres. Our principle is that cadre questions should be decided where a given worker is best known. At the same time we believe it invariably important that the requirements of the central authorities be properly heeded and implemented in work with cadres.

The competence of the primary party organizations has increased. They express their opinion of candidates for promotion. This means in our current practice that if the primary party organization hews to a different opinion than a higher party body, a decision is deferred and this personal question is passed on for examination at a still higher level.

We have extended--primarily in the scientific and cultural spheres and in education and public health--the system of filling executive positions by way of competition and also appointments to these positions for a certain term. Democratization of the work with cadres is also served by the fact that the labor collectives--through their representative bodies--are acquiring ever increasing opportunities for participating in the selection and certification of their leaders. The unions and, with respect to young workers, youth organizations have the broad right of expressing their opinions on cadre questions. True, advantage is not yet being taken of these opportunities everywhere.

Our party is striving to insure that people be aware of and assume the increased responsibility which accompanies the increased competence. We are trying to do away with the irrational practice, which also restricts democratism, of the combination of offices. In certain cases it is unavoidable for this leader or the other to have several functions in the interests of insuring party leadership of state work or appropriate party representation, but we oppose the unwarranted piling up of functions and aspire to include in public life as many new people, including young people, as possible.

It is important to consolidate even further democratic supervision of the work of leaders and to increase the possibilities of the collectives in this sphere and in state establishments. On the basis of existing decrees and also by way of their further development and implementation we intend to secure, primarily in the sphere of the economy, possibilities for the working people's more concrete intervention in the settlement of questions concerning the appointment of leaders, their certification and the supervision of their activity. The industrial cooperatives, which directly elect their own executives, are providing good experience from this viewpoint.

Our party adopts a very attentive attitude toward insuring a planned and organized approach in work with cadres. Following a Central Committee decision, cadre training and replenishment plans have been introduced in central and provincial party and also in state, economic and cooperative bodies generally. They are based on a 5-year cycle and are related to the national economic plan in content. The plans embrace tasks for the professional and political training and retraining of leaders under the jurisdiction of the given body, considerations pertaining to cadre replenishment and also tasks in respect of training and instructing candidates for executive positions and providing them with assignments. The compilation of such plans and their implementation are seen as a good means of insuring a large degree of organization in cadre replenishment.

An important principle in the practice of our work with cadres is stability and the plan-based replacement of leaders. Stability exerts a good influence on the standard of executive work and the use of experience and increases leaders' confidence. However, a healthy change in the executive body and also a struggle against routine and conservatism demand--on a rational scale--the consciously organized replacement of cadres. The fact that the circle of leaders is being replenished continuously with new cadres reflects social requirements and also the democratism of our system.

The impulsive removal of cadres is unreservedly a mistake. We believe that it is the party's duty to the people to settle cadre matters which are ripe for settlement in good time, constantly remembering the interests of the collective. If a leader cannot work in accordance with the increased requirements and if the collective is being damaged because of him, he should not remain in his executive position. This is right and proper. The aspiration to stability is right only as long as it applies to those who may be counted on.

Experience shows that a whole number of circumstances hinders and applies the brakes to a change of leader cadres. Mention should be made in this connection of a negative phenomenon which our Central Committee has criticized repeatedly. The movement of cadres between party and public organizations on the one hand and state bodies and economic-planning establishments on the other is essentially only in one direction. Leaders who formerly worked in party or public organizations become state or economic leaders, but movement in the reverse direction occurs very rarely, and the reason for this is to be found in opinions and in material features.

The problem is also that workers released from positions and appointed to a less important office are considered by public opinion to be "in disgrace," although it is often just a question of their being in a place corresponding more to their capabilities. A timely and justified change of cadres lessens the possibility of the

formation of incorrect opinions and contributes to insuring that there be fewer doubts and greater trust. We are trying to facilitate this by, among other things, more plan-oriented work with leaders and the farsighted training of cadres.

The MSZMP has a particularly attentive attitude toward replenishment of the executive body. Now, in the period of building developed socialism, we have an opportunity to choose leaders from a broad range of specialists who have graduated from institutes and universities. At the same time--and this ensues from the essence of our socialist system--we aspire to insure that it be primarily the best representatives of the workers and peasants who are placed in this period also in executive positions in the political, economic and social spheres. By way of their prudent, plan-based training and education we are gradually and continuously preparing them for promotion. The most adept workers of physical labor occupy a large number of executive positions in the party and the state and in public organizations. They have an opportunity to enrich their political and professional knowledge. We are happy to state that there are increasingly more such capable workers of physical labor.

Our experience indicates that the simultaneous presence in leadership of the representatives of different generations and the formation of healthy proportions of young people and representatives of the older generation is very important. It is a question of a long-known proposition. The wisdom, sang-froid, experience of life and revolutionary faith of the older ones should be combined with the fresh, contemporary knowledge, enterprise and imagination of youth. In the interests of fostering leaders from among the youth we resolutely oppose those who cling to office and who are prejudiced against young people and do not admit of their differentiation.

Our party is also concerned for the cadres who have to their credit years of selfless and successful work and who have done much for our people and for socialism. As before, we count on their experience and entrust them with important work.

We also pay great attention to insuring an increase in the proportion of women in executive positions. A definite development has been achieved in this respect in the past several years, but the pace of the changes has been unjustifiably slow. It is necessary to overcome the prejudices and backward views--and they are considerable--which still exist to accelerate this process. It is necessary to create more favorable conditions for women's political and professional training and to display plan-gearred concern for their extensive enlistment in the executive bodies.

Our party pays particular attention to leaders' ideological preparation and political education. Party decisions and state decrees prescribe what political education is necessary to hold this executive position or the other. A special system of leaders' political training and retraining has been created.

The Higher Political School and the political education network is operating successfully. Some 55,000 people are being instructed annually in schools and at courses for the training and retraining of cadres, acquiring here political and ideological knowledge. The All-Hungary Executive-Training Center and the specialized establishments created for this purpose by the ministries and other departments perform an appreciable role in the retraining of state leaders. A considerable majority of state and business leaders undergoes political and professional retraining at least once in these educational institutions in the period between party congresses. In the course of the Marxist-Leninist training and political education of the cadres we pay a great deal of attention to insuring that they become truly socialist leaders and that selfless service of the cause of socialism, respect for the people, love for the motherland and proletarian, socialist internationalism, which is inseparable from it, take deep root in them.

The CPSU renders great assistance in cadre training. Entire generations of our political and state leaders have acquired an opportunity to receive instruction in the Soviet Union, to draw from the CPSU's wealth of experience and to familiarize

themselves with the achievements of Soviet science. Thousands of Hungarian specialists, students and leaders acquire an education or raise the level of their knowledge annually in institutes and universities of the USSR, at various courses and in CPSU schools. I would like to thank Soviet communists on behalf of our party for this internationalist assistance.

The 12th MSZMP Congress, which was able to state with a feeling of delight that the pursuit of a policy which for more than three decades now has constantly and successfully served the interests of our entire people was continued in the main spheres of socioeconomic life in the past 5 years, was held this March. Hungary's domestic political life is balanced, the power of the working class is strong and the socialist national unity of our people is firm. The party plays a leading part in the life of the country and enjoys the trust and effective support of the working people. A big part is played in all this by the 250,000 cadres operating in various spheres of our country's social life.

The party congress observed that the majority of leaders working at various levels meets the requirements and lives and works in accordance with socialist principles. The MSZMP's highest forum confirmed our cadre policy as part of the party's basic course and proclaimed that today, in the course of building a developed socialist society, the role of cadres is growing constantly. The requirement that work with cadres proceed in step with accelerating development and that it correspond more fully both in content and in its methods to the tasks confronting society was formulated.

A decisive question of our further progress is the fuller unfolding of the capabilities within each individual. The task, which is of cardinal importance, is precisely to elicit and put at the service of society and socialist building people's creative capabilities and initiative and their aspiration to achieve something more. We proclaim with conviction that in building the developed socialist society our principal resource is people and we must mobilize this resource more successfully and effectively.

An essential condition of this is that we have in executive positions people who, as the MSZMP Central Committee Report said, "are politically firm, but who have not become incorrigibly hardened; trained professionally and have a broad outlook; enterprising, but not fussy; disciplined and demand the same of others, but at the same time respect and heed the opinion of others and capable of also seeing their own shortcomings; and live and work in exemplary fashion. For all this they are surrounded by the respect of their coworkers and the entire collective."

In implementing the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress Hungary's communists are taking into consideration the experience of the fraternal parties in their activity and relying on the international cooperation of the socialist countries. Our party will continue to study in depth and utilize the theoretical and practical gains of the communist parties of the socialist community countries in order to perform work with cadres even more successfully.

LATE REPORT: JAGIELSKI, ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVE IN MOSCOW

LD101256 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Sep, TASS--Polish economic delegation led by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Moscow today. The delegation includes deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, Henryk Kisiel, minister for foreign trade and maritime economy, Ryszard Karski and other high-ranking officials of Poland's ministers and departments.

The delegation had a meeting with deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Ivan Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR Planning Committee, Nikolay Baybakov and First Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Mikhail Kuzmin.

The sides discussed a number of important questions related to Soviet-Polish economic relations in the course of the conversation which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SCHMIDT REMARKS TO DEUTSCHE WELLE ON POLAND SCORED

LD092006 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep, TASS--TASS political observer Vladimir Serov writes:

The Deutsche Welle radio station broadcast an interview of FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt laying emphasis on the question of the Soviet Union's attitude to the events in Poland.

Mention shall be, in the first place, made of the special interest, which was shown in the Federal Republic precisely to that subject. Strike actions of exceptional intensity and scale have been raging in France neighbouring on the FRG for several weeks now. But for some reason the Deutsche Welle does not show any interest in them just as much as it is not concerned, for example, over the destiny of eight million unemployed in the United States, to say nothing of the unemployed in West Germany itself.

Chancellor Schmidt said that in his view, the Soviet Union's stand on the events in Poland cannot be described as restrained. But why does he draw such a conclusion? It turns out that it is on the basis that everything that he has read in the Soviet press about these events was allegedly "permeated with extreme aggressiveness, especially against the West."

We will not try to guess what the chancellor implied when speaking about the "aggressiveness" of the Soviet press. At any rate what some West German press organs wrote in the recent two weeks and what was broadcast on the Deutsche Welle can be assessed only as instigation and, as a matter of fact, the mass media of the FRG placed on these days their television screens and pages of newspapers above all at the disposal of the elements, which did their utmost to heat the situation in Poland and around it. This is precisely what the Soviet press wrote.

The Soviet mass media also quoted specific pronouncements by West German newspapers, which contained in fact revanchist demands and claims to Poland's territories. It is quite natural that Soviet public expressed its viewpoint to this score. But does it give ground to accuse the Soviet press of lack of restraint, to say nothing of aggressiveness?

And in conclusion one more remark over the fact what shall be described as interference in the internal affairs of another state. What would Bonn say if funds began pouring to West Germany from abroad for opposition elements coming out against the government? Would not that be an act of interference? Isn't something like that happening in connection with the latest events in Poland?

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ON WESTERN COVERAGE OF MENDELS ARTICLE

LD081217 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Sep 80 p 9

[Article by Boris Krymov under the rubric "By the Way": "A Tedious Denial"]

[Text] It is a true pleasure for a reader to encounter a denial in a newspaper or magazine. For example, Springer's DIE WELT accused the Hamburg magazine DER STERN of having ties "with Soviet intelligence," no less, when that magazine published a photograph, acquired from heaven knows where, on the adventures of a West German figure in Siberia. [paragraph continues]

DER STERN published a reply: It had been given the photograph by...a DIE WELT correspondent. An Austrian paper reviled the "Soviet censor" for putting secret numbers on letters sent to the West. It turned out that these "secret numbers" are found on all envelopes and merely denote the personal number of the worker who made them. And certain American papers furiously protest the "innocence" of their correspondents "falsely accused" of having what are by no stretch of the imagination journalistic ties. In reply a photocopy is published of instructions carelessly left behind by a correspondent concerning activity which has nothing to do with journalism.

However, this attractive genre of journalism has recently begun to wane. The readers of the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and France's LE MONDE and U.S. and British radio audiences must have been profoundly disappointed to hear the "denial" in connection with Viktor Valentinov's notes in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA (No 32) "An American Diplomat's Nuclear Cravings." You will recall that the story was of a married couple, diplomats Judyt and James Mendel, who went to Uzbekistan and blathered about the need to "drop a nuclear bomb on Iran" and about some of their other not altogether innocent ventures.

The impression is that these "denials" were not written separately, as the healthy norms of competition dictate, but en masse. All the aforementioned information organs stated that "this is not the first time the Soviet press has used lies and half-truths to revile American diplomats."

Stop, gentlemen: Does this mean that the note in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA is a "lie and a half-truth"? Why, there you have a splendid opportunity for an "expose"--explain to the Western reader the nature of the lie, the half-truth. Alas, all that the wizards of the pen could manage was to call LITERATURNAYA GAZETA'S assertions "odd." And that is the sum total of the "expose" aspect of their denial. Hastily, as if racked by toothache, they switched to other arguments which were supposed to confirm our ill intent. The BBC, for instance, is sure that LITERATURNAYA GAZETA intended to "intimidate Americans now that the Olympics are over." But why should the editorial board want to intimidate America precisely "now that the Olympics are over"? It would have been more natural to suspect the paper of such a perfidious design prior to the Olympics, to ensure that the Americans took fright and...came.

Similar "iron" logic is displayed by American radio, which described the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA article as a "crude attempt to hinder the legitimate activity of diplomats." Does a diplomat's "legitimate activity" include inciting a citizen of the country to write slanderous books and promising a "stack of money" for doing so? Or "rendering services" in the matter of jewel smuggling? Is this all logical? Maybe it is all in a day's work for some diplomats?

The note in LE MONDE is interesting in another way. The best informed French press organ, as it is usually described, saw fit to overlook the fact that Mr and Mrs Mendel had urged the nuclear bombing of Iran. How did LE MONDE manage to ignore that crucial item? And why did it do so...?

Yes, there has been a marked decline in the standard of the "denial" genre.

AL-QADHDHAFI, AL-ASAD DISCUSS SYRIAN-LIBYAN UNITY

LD100916 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Sep, TASS--The leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi and President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria have begun talks here. The Libyan news agency JANA reports that they are discussing questions connected with achieving unity between Syria and Libya.

In his statement during the welcoming of the Syrian President Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi has expressed firm conviction that the unification of the two countries would serve the interests of the Syrian and the Libyan peoples and those of the whole of the Arab nation. He has said that the unity of Syria and Libya was also conditioned by the fact that both countries were active members of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation coming out in favour of joining efforts of all Arab states which were defending their legitimate rights.

Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi has stressed that the unification of Syria and Libya would become an important step towards strengthening Arab unity in the struggle against the anti-Arab conspiracies of U.S. imperialism, Zionism, local reaction, and against the capitulatory course of the As-Sadat regime. The leader of the Libyan revolution has noted that the establishment of U.S. military bases in Egypt, Oman and Somalia was an insulting and humiliating act for all Arab people, and has called for the struggle against U.S. military presence in the region.

In his speech Hafiz al-Asad has said that the call for unity between Syria and Libya answered the aspirations of the Arab nation and the interests of struggle against the Zionist aggression, for the liberation of the Israeli-occupied Arab territories. The Syrian president said that the enemies of the Arab people were preparing new conspiracies. "We must be ready to repulse them", he stressed. Hafiz al-Asad has sharply denounced the capitulatory course of the Egyptian President As-Sadat who had concluded a separate deal with Israel. The Syrian president has expressed conviction that the Egyptian people would sooner or later join the front ranks of the Arabs struggle against the forces of imperialism and Zionism.

Damascus, 10 Sep, TASS--The Syrian public organizations express support for the steps to achieve unity between Syria and Libya. Telegrams addressed by them to President Hafiz al-Asad stress that in such a way both countries, pursuing a consistent policy of struggle for the elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression, and against imperialism's intrigues in the Middle East, would even further strengthen the position of the progressive forces and thereby create conditions for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in that region.

LEBEDEVA: IRANIANS CAPABLE OF DEFENDING THEIR RIGHTS

NC091852 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear friends: We are now witnessing how the American imperialists are intensifying their anti-Iranian activities from various directions. In order to deprive the Iranian people of their revolutionary gains and to reestablish the former system--that is monarchy--Washington has imposed an economic blockade on your country and has stationed its ships, headed by a number of aircraft carriers, near the Iranian coasts. It is persistently trying to expand existing military bases and to gain new bases in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

Maneuvers of units of the rapid deployment corps, which has been formed for war activities mainly in the Near East, are being carried out in Nevada and Idaho. Meanwhile, groups of mercenaries, who are to land in Iran, are being trained by Americans in Egypt.

America is encouraging Iranian counterrevolutionaries to help implement its anti-Iranian objectives and is extending vast support to them.

It is interesting to note that President Carter, who, during the days of the revolution and when the revolutionary struggles against the shah's regime had reached their peak, personally called the shah and assured him of full friendship and sympathy, today sent a letter to the former shahbanu in which he has expressed his readiness to play host to her in America.

Republican presidential candidate Reagan also supports Iran's counterrevolutionaries. According to the French magazine VSD, former CIA deputy director and Reagan's special envoy, General Walters, paid a secret visit to Europe and the Near East to meet with leaders of Iran's immigrants, including officers of the shah's former armed forces. Walters promised them that if successful in the presidential elections, Reagan will extend full support to them.

As you see, the American Government intends to use Iranian counterrevolutionaries regardless of who is in the White House. Such a policy by Washington paves the way for freedom of action by Iran's counterrevolutionaries or, in other words, supporters of the reestablishment of the monarchy.

Reports published in Western papers speak of recent meetings between leaders of the counterrevolutionaries, including Zahedi, the shah's former son-in-law and former Iranian ambassador to the United States; Nahavandi, former director of Tehran University and a former member of the cabinet; Oveysi, former military commander of Tehran; and Bakhtiar, the shah's last prime minister. All these last and former discussed their joint efforts to carry out a coup in Iran which will pave the way for establishing the former crown prince, Reza. Meanwhile, the most impatient coup engineers have proposed that such a coup be carried out on 31 October, the birthday of the claimant to the throne.

The American imperialists who are preparing for a military intervention in Iran, are supporting and encouraging counterrevolutionaries and want to reestablish, by force, the old system in Iran. However, they forget the fact that the Iranian people, who made the revolution, are capable of defending their right of freedom and their national independence.

Dear friends: I thank you for your attention. Until we meet again.

ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD OUTLINES PDY POLICY

LD090946 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Aden, 8 Sep, TASS--A session of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was held here. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, made a report to the session on the home and foreign policy of the country.

"The current session," he said, "is of special importance since it has been convened on the eve of the upcoming early congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party, preparations for which are proceeding in an atmosphere of high enthusiasm of the working masses. The coming congress will sum up the results of the party's activities in the field of internal and foreign policy in the last two years, will draw up a plan for social and economic development for the coming five years and will contribute to consolidating the political, ideological and organisational unity of the party and its links with the people."

"In the field of home policy," 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said, "our task is to continue the struggle in the interests of consolidating our progressive regime, defending the revolutionary gains of the Yemeni people, disrupting the imperialist collusions aimed against our revolution."

Referring to issues of foreign policy of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said that the aim of that policy is consolidation of the country's independence, protection of national interests, and the struggle for peace and freedom of the peoples, against imperialism, for international detente. "In our policy we proceed from the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, respect for national sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. In the region, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen pursues a policy of consolidating Arab solidarity and development of equal relations with all the neighbouring states."

"The Democratic Yemen," he stressed, "will continue the struggle against the policy of imperialism which strives to exploit other peoples and threatens aggression and the use of force. We have resolutely condemned the military agreements concluded between the United States, Oman and Somalia giving the United States military bases and other advantages in the territories of these countries."

The Democratic Yemen condemned the activities of U.S. imperialism which constitute a threat to the security and stability in the region. We shall continue efforts, jointly with other states, to disrupt the aggressive designs of imperialism.

"We intend," he went on to say, "to resolutely fight against the Camp David collusion, to support the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for its national rights and of the Lebanese people against the Zionist aggression".

"Of late," 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said, "useful contacts have been held between the leaders of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and a number of other Arab countries, during which questions were examined pertaining to their joint struggle for consolidating the Arab solidarity, against the aggressive policy of imperialism and neocolonialism in all their manifestations. The contacts held with the Syrian leaders helped identify a commonality of our positions as regards the danger faced by the entire Arab world. These dangers are due to the fact that U.S. imperialism is striving to sow divisions in the ranks of the Arab progressive forces, to eliminate the Palestinian problem and to prevent our alliance with the countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union."

Both sides expressed their opinion about the need to enhance the role of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, broadening the all-round cooperation between the front member-countries and strengthening their relations with the USSR, a reliable friend of the Arab peoples.

"The Soviet-South Yemeni relations," 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said, "are based on a fruitful cooperation and yield important practical results. The Soviet Union is giving us a disinterested assistance in the development of our economy and in strengthening our country's defence capacity. Our relations with the Soviet Union are a guarantee of the success of our struggle in the ranks of the Arab national liberation movement against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, for the elimination of the economic difficulties and the building of a new society based on equal rights and justice."

KUZNETSOV ADDRESSES SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD080933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 80 p 2

[Excerpts] TASS--A routine USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session took place in the Kremlin 1 September under the chairmanship of V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The first item to be examined at the session was the question of the work of Armenian soviets in stepping up monitoring of the fulfillment of plan targets and adopted decisions and strengthening executive discipline.

Summing up the exchange of opinions which took place, V.V. Kuznetsov said that Armenian soviets have accumulated positive experience. Daily, effective monitoring by the soviets--plenipotentiary organs of power at the center and locally--is intended to ensure the efficient working of management organs, officials and the economic machinery at all levels. It is a question of new, higher demands on executive discipline.

The theme of responsibility, discipline and critical interpretation of work done was heard with special force in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum. Addressing the recent conference at the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, he emphasized once again that it is necessary to increase the demand on cadres for the fulfillment of set targets and for strict observance of state discipline. "And this must be done," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out, "at all levels and in all echelons--right up to the ministries. In all sectors of our work there must be high organization, competence and discipline in all respects."

In the light of these instructions still better use should be made of the forms of Soviets' monitoring work which have proved themselves in practice. Here it is very important that the effectiveness and efficiency of monitoring, as of economic activity, should be evaluated on the end results. These results should include the eliminations of shortcomings and the improvement of work.

USSR, UKRAINE, BELORUSSIA APPROVE UN SESSION DELEGATIONS

LD091536 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep, TASS--In connection with the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly, which is scheduled to open on September 16, the USSR Council of Ministers has approved the composition of the Soviet delegation led by member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

The Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR has approved the composition of the republic's delegation led by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR Stanislav Gurenko.

The Council of Ministers of the Belorussian SSR has approved the composition of the republic's delegation led by Foreign Minister of the Republic Anatoliy Gurinovich.

BRIEFS

ALCOHOL PREVENTION STUDIES--L.P. Ditkov, candidate of medical sciences, medical institute docent and supervisor of a medical-psychological laboratory, reports that the prevention of alcoholism in the Far East Fleet is a problem of sufficient importance for studies to be carried out on the harmful habits and factors which contribute to alcoholism. The results of these studies will enable scientists to work out a series of practical recommendations in the fight against alcoholism. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 25 Aug 80 SK]

KIRILENKO VISITS BELGORODSKAYA OBLAST, MEETS WITH ECONOMIC AKTIVS

LD310626 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] From 28 to 30 August Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Belgorodskaya Oblast.

He visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, visited the fields and looked round new housing regions. At the Belgorod energy machine-building works, which is of great importance to the development of Soviet energy production, Andrey Kirilenko talked to leaders of the enterprise, the workers and engineers. He noted the need to intensify the struggle for technical progress, the raising of the level of mechanization and automation of labor and more efficient use of the production areas of the enterprise.

Andrey Kirilenko drew particular attention to a thrifty attitude to valuable materials, especially to zealous use and storage of metal. At the chemical machine-building works, he took an interest in questions of improving the use of existing capacities and speeding up the introduction of the second stage of the struggle to raise efficiency and quality of work at every workplace, and stressed the importance of strengthening organization and production discipline. Having noted the production successes, he at the same time pointed to concrete shortcomings, the liquidation of which will permit the timely completion of the 5-year plan.

Andrey Kirilenko visited a kolkoz, interested himself in fodder production, and then visited a large fish farm.

In Belgorod Alekseyevka, Andrey Kirilenko met the party economic aktivs. He expressed confidence that the working people of Belgorodskaya Oblast, like all Soviet people, will come to the 26th CPSU Congress with high results. Questions were raised concerning fuller utilization of reserves for successful fulfillment of the tasks of the 5-year plan (1976-1980), raising the efficiency of production and the quality of work, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and the behests of Leonid Brezhnev.

Comrade Kirilenko was accompanied on the trip by Trunov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belgorod Obkom.

BRIEFS

ATOMIC POWER ENGINEERING--Leningrad, 6 Sep, TASS--Yet another super unit of atomic power engineering is being created by the Leningrad Elektrosila Association. Work began here today on the assembly of the stator of a 1 million kw capacity generator. The first "millionaires" are the prototypes of a new series. They will replace the traditional "twin" 500,000 kw turbogenerators with which existing atomic stations are equipped.
[Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1136 GMT 6 Sep 80 LD]

MAGADAN PORT SHORTCOMINGS--There have been some positive changes in the rate of work at the Magadan mercantile sea port during the past few days. Some enterprises have been successfully coping with the plan and in some instances achieving above plan results. The backlog of cargo has decreased by 4,500 tons. However, on the whole, the port is still congested, with a daily average of 125 tons under the plan being handled. Today there are 189 international containers and 351 railway containers standing at the port and tomorrow these numbers will increase several times. In addition, there are approximately 17,000 tons of various types of cargo for the national economy stored in the port's warehouses. [Valdivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 30 Aug 80 SK]

CSA REPORTS ON RSFSR GRAIN HARVEST

LD100950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] We have received a report from the USSR Central Statistical Administration. It says that grain crops in the RSFSR have been cut on 52 million hectares. Collection and threshing of swathes is proceeding with scant interruption. More than half the grain has been cleared in Western Siberia; in the Urals two-thirds has been cleared.

Simultaneously with harvest work, kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the RSFSR are sowing winter crops. They already occupy 11 million hectares. The sowing plan has been fulfilled [words indistinct].

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 9 SEPTEMBER

LD100400 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 9 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

The cutting of grain crops has begun on the 2 millionth hectare in Pavlodarskaya Oblast. This is half of the area sown. Widespread rice harvesting has opened in Dagestanskaya ASSR, where production is to be raised to 100,000 tons this year. Selective cotton picking has started in Kirgizia, where 211,000 tons have been pledged this year. (0500 GMT)

There are over 16 million hectares of virgin land in northern Kazakhstan, most of which are under wheat of hard and strong varieties. Kustanayskaya Oblast farmers are reaping over the 4th million hectare. The harvest has been very difficult in Tselinogradskaya Oblast, where a July drought affected corn. The sugar beet harvest in Kharkovskaya Oblast began on 1 September; the harvest should be completed in 20 days. Kharkov stores have already received 950,000 tons of grain crops. (0545 GMT)

The 1 millionth ton of grain was accepted today by the procurement workers of Kustanayskaya Oblast. Almost all grain consists of strong and valuable wheat varieties. Despite the frequent rains, sovkhoz and kolkhoz machine operators have succeeded in getting ahead of last year's threshing schedule. Some 3,000 heavy trucks with railers, including for the first time hundreds of fast Kamazes, are transporting grain crops. (1200 GMT)

Mass sowing of winter crops is underway in the Central-Chernozem region. In Kurskaya Oblast 580,000 hectares are to be sown on a farm which experienced with the Lgovskaya-77 wheat, which is to be grown next year in the oblast as a whole; the farmers found that Mironovskaya wheat was flattened everywhere this year, but the Lgovskaya was not. They obtained a yield of 29 quintals per hectare from it. (1600 GMT)

RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON HARVESTING PROGRESS

LD100938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has reported on harvesting progress. On average, as of 8 September grain crops were reaped on 7 out of every 10 hectares in the republic. During recent days, the harvesting rates have somewhat increased. On average grain is reaped daily on over 1 million hectares. The sunflower seed crop has been gathered on the first hectare. It is being threshed in the Northern Caucasus. The lifting of potatoes is taking place everywhere. More time is taken up for this work than last year. In the main potato producing zones there is a lot of moisture in the fields. In these difficult conditions, agricultural workers are doing everything to prevent losses and to gather the entire harvest.

METEOR-2 WEATHER SATELLITE LAUNCHED 9 SEP

LD091640 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep, TASS--Another meteorological satellite of the earth, the Meteor-2, was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The satellite's initial orbital period is 102.4 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface--906 km, the minimum distance--868 km, and orbital inclination--81.2 degrees.

The satellite carries complexes of apparatus to obtain global images of cloud-cover and the underlying surface in the visible and infrared areas of the spectrum both in the memorizing mode and in the direct transmission mode, as well as radiometry apparatus for continuous observations of penetrating radiation fluxes in the near-earth space.

The onboard apparatus is functioning normally.

SALYUT-6-SOYUZ-37 SPACE COMPLEX CONTINUES ORBIT

Flight Path Correction

LD051236 Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep, TASS--The Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin have been working in the near-earth orbit for 150 days.

The flight path of the movement of the Salyut-6--Soyuz-37 space complex was corrected on Thursday by means of the spaceship's propulsion unit. Then at the close of dynamic operations the cosmonauts practiced methods of astrophysical research with the use of gravitational stabilisation.

In accordance with the extensive programme of research in the natural resources of the earth, the crew continue visual and instrumental observations and photography of the earth's surface as well as the world ocean area today. Another experiment on space study of materials is to be started on the Kristall installation in the evening.

Planned for tomorrow are experiments in the study of the dynamics of the change of gas composition of the environment in the conditions of closed space, a wet cleaning of the station's quarters, and physical exercises.

The state of health of Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin is good and they feel well.

The flight of the orbital research complex proceeds normally. The parameters of its orbit are now as follows: the maximum distance from the earth's surface--355 km; the minimum distance--343 km; orbital period--91.3 minutes; and inclination--51.6 degrees.

Cosmonauts Completion of 5 Months

LD091122 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Moscow, 9 Sep, TASS--Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin began the sixth month of work in the near-earth space.

During the long orbital flight they have accomplished a large amount of research, including observations and photography of the earth's surface, astrophysical observations, experiments on space study of materials, and medico-biological research.

Today the cosmonauts made visual observations of and photographed the south western part of the Soviet Union's territory, did physical exercises and carried out a television reportage.

Planned for the afternoon are a check-up of the serviceability of the station's automatic orientation and stabilisation system and a regular technological experiment of the Splav installation. The aim of the experiment is to grow a monocrystal of a semiconductive material, lead telluride, in weightless conditions.

On Monday the crew performed a variety of repair and preventive-maintenance work on board the station and conducted the Amplituda technical experiment to gauge the effect of dynamic loads on the individual elements of the solar batteries structure.

The flight directors and the medical personnel of the Control Centre note with satisfaction a high working capacity of Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, a good state of health and a good mood of the two cosmonauts.

TASHKENT TO RECEIVE NEW TV TOWER; BROADCAST QUALITY TO IMPROVE

LD081141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 6

[Sh. Zaynutdinov report: "Installing a Television Tower"]

[Text] Tashkent--Installation work has begun on the unique 500-ton structure of a strut [podkos] which is to form one of the three "legs" of a new 350-meter television tower in Tashkent.

L. Korneyeva, chief of the technical department of the local radio and television projects construction directorate, says:

"The erection of this structure, the highest in the Uzbek capital, is taking place by means of a fundamentally new technique for the installation of the shaft and support. The height of the tower has now reached 101.6 meters. In order to give the mast stability in a zone of high seismic activity and to further increase the height of the shaft by special layering [nakatochnyy] methods, struts are being erected and joined to the load-bearing metal structure.

This method was proposed by the engineers of the All-Union Research and Design Institute of Industrial Steel Structures, and their designs are being implemented by the workers of Leningrad's No 26 Installation Administration of the Spetsstalkonstruktsiya Trust. The installation of radio transmitters, the six antennas and electricity supply equipment is entrusted to the Radiostroy Trust.

It is planned to commission the new television tower in 1981. It will improve the quality of broadcasts.